THE

PAPERS

OF

ANDREW JACKSON

Volume 65

1824–1825

July 5 June 1

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1913

[illegible] July 5th 1824

[illegible] letter of the 11th [illegible] I
[illegible] that you are hereby closing the disagreeable
duty devolved upon you by the committee
[illegible] your letter which had gone from
[illegible] to his letter in con-
[illegible] Mr Monroe since not
[illegible] I therefore
[illegible] to comply with the directions of the letter
alone to Genl Armstrong, the commander of Genl
Mull was under another, [illegible] not [illegible] I
[illegible] the [illegible] to, the public demand
& the digest, [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] introduced [illegible]
to his send the newspaper [illegible] of Patterson
& Carson of Va, to Genl Armstrong I
office or to the Secretary of Genl Armstrong I
have always thought there of the fault was of
a God he placed merely at the head of the army of
Bladensburgh & beat the enemy which could have
be done he would have placed merely at the
head of the nation — I have never attributed to
determine who was to blame for that [illegible]
[illegible] catastrophy — In all operations of the [illegible]
the war minister [illegible] has the office or the office
[illegible] the navy — There were confidential letters
how the got before nation you know or what

12082

suppose it may be to you I have no heartburning
to the Genl Armstrong — I had at one time
when I was dismissed from public business
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
the Genl — I have always believed that a matter
from of Patents of the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Return my friend
A. J.

[illegible] to Genl
Armstrong, [illegible] the conduct of

12 of 3

WASH. CITY

General Andrew Jackson F.F.

Nashville

Tennessee

July 5th 1824 — Hermitage.

Dr Sir,

Your letter of the 11th June is just received, & I am happy to learn that you are nearly closing the disagreeable duty assigned you, as one of the Committee.

Before the receipt of your letter I had received one from Genl Armstrong. My answer to his letter is enclosed, for your information. In my letters to Mr Monroe I have not named Genl Armstrong, or any one else; nor have I attempted to ascribe the disasters of the late War, alone to ~~Genl~~ him. The campaign of Genl Hull was under another, not him, & when the dates of my letters are adverted to, the public clamor, & the object I had in view, the expressions used must be clearly justified in the necessity ~~of proof~~ which existed of selecting a man of virtue, talents & energy to fill the office. As to the talents of Genl A, I have always thought them of the first order, & had he placed himself at the Head of the Army at Bladensburgh, & beat the enemy (as might have been done), he would have placed himself at the Head of the nation. I have now attempted to determine, who was to blame for that catastrophe. In all operations of the military, the War Minister

12084

has the applause, or blame, as with the navy.

Those letters were confidential. How they came before the nation, you know as well as I. Suffice it to say to you, that I have no heartburnings, as to Genl Armstrong. I had at one time, when I was dis-
-missed from Public service, and ordered to dismiss my Volunteers far from home, without the means to provide for my sick &c - But as soon as justice was rendered to my men & myself, those feelings were eradicated - I cherished no further unpleasant feelings toward the Genl - I have always believed him a military man of talents of the first order -

With compliment to your Lady & daughter I am Sir, with great respect your friend -

& serv't -

To. Br. Johnson
Nashv. Stall Tuckaw

A. J. S.
1094

1174

July - 5th 1824

Genl. A. Jackson Dr to William Chandler

1823. To tuition of your son Andrew 11½ months
at $2.50 — 28.75

" " And. T. Hutchins 9½ m. @ 1.50 and
2 months @ 2.50 — 19.25

" " Lincoyer 11½ m. @ 1.50 — 17.25

Cr by your Blacksmith work for
the year 1823 — — — — — $65.25
2.25
$43.00

11741

Gen. Jackson
Dr

$65.25

Received the within account in full this
5th July 1824.

William Chandler

My Dear General

Charleston S.C.

July 8. 1824

I congratulate you on your safe return & in good health to the Hermitage — It would have been gratifying to me could I have been among the number to receive you: but circumstances would not permit me to gratify inclination however strong —

I have been among my friends in this city about 4 weeks but expect to return to Florida in 15 or 20 days — It is my wish, if my means will permit, to settle in that country on a farm: but I have not yet decided on the point of location — The country around the capital possesses many advantages: but my predelections are for the sea coast & a more southern latitude where sugar & the tropical fruits may be cultivated to advantage — I have visited a district south of St Augustine which corresponds to my views: but I propose a second examination at the most unfavorable season

12085

before I decide –

It afforded me much pleasure to find Butlers name announced a few days ago as Surveyor General of Florida – The situation is a respectable one: while it places within his reach the means of providing handsomely for himself & family – The lands around the proposed seat of Government are of good quality; well adapted to the cultivation of cotton; and of easy access – For one fourth of what Col B. may dispose of his present farm in Tennessee, he can obtain the same quantity of land at Tallahassee; while the surplus laid out in labor would in a short time render him perfectly independent – When does Col B. commence operations and at what time does he suppose he will be able to bring the lands into market? The sooner the better for Florida – The flood of emigration is taking a direction to that quarter & will be operated upon in a great degree by the prospect of being able to purchase lands immediately –

The Fourth of July was celebrated here as usual. It gave me much pleasure to find that pulled dem = ocracy was directed on the day almost exclusively to you – Crawford's friends, if he has any, are mute

12086

in this quarter - They are said to be vigilant however & acting in the dark - Mr Adams has many supporters but they are moderate & circumspect in their move=ments; treating your claims with great deference; though they would prefer Mr A - . His supporters however are principally from the North: & operated upon by sectional feelings - They can effect nothing for their favourite in Carolina & when convinced of this fact will concentrate on you so that the un=divided vote of your native state will be as it should - North Carolina appears to be sound on this subject so that your friends are more sanguine than ever of your success —

Col A. Hayne is in the city where he will probably spend the summer returning to Alabama in the winter -

My regards to Mr Jackson. Andrew &c

Your friends generally

Yours faithfully

J A Alden

12086

Gov. Adams
answered 7th
August 1824

WASHINGTON
AUG 7

General Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Batt. July 8th 1824

Dear Sir

I am well aware by the perusal of the Morning Chronicle that I am no longer the Editor of that paper. Mr Maund has sold out the establishment to Mr Pechin whose politics I know not, nor what course it is destined to take in the hitch & tumble of political events. The governing motive that prevented me from any connection with the new dynasty was a restriction imposed to be laid upon me in the exercise of my Editorial duties - that is that I should write nothing under the Editorial head in favour of my Ministerial Candidate - that was a restriction to which I could not & would not submit & the consequence is that I have abandoned all connection with the Chronicle. This paper has been offered for sale even since March last & it has now fallen into ~~hands of~~ the hands of a Person with whom I could hold no connection whatever. Thus after having laboured for him long years to establish the Chron

12087

I am suddenly thrown out of employment. I can
hardly consider a matter of this kind, to be allowed the exercise
that exercise of the rights of an Editor when I am in
responsible for the whole, to put up at little higher
vanity I may have on the stake throw of such a die, to be
ostensibly a person but literally & truly a slave, to
hold any intercourse with corruption of any kind
with not I hope to be suspected of me: let me go to my
grave with honour & honesty & this is all that I require
I must forbear to meet over mutual masters with less other
dear than those derived from the applause of men.
I have attempted the establishment of a New paper
in Baltimore to be called the Baltimore Morning
Post. I have strong hopes of success; but I have read too
much in the volume of human life to entertain sanguine
anticipations on any subject which I journey here below.
I deemed it but an act of justice & of duty to make
this declaration because if any change takes
place in the management of the Chronicle, it might
be deemed that I had some share or current agency in

in the tra
impute to
of certain
Sale and
Man —

Gen Ar

NB If
to Ha
the Pa

12088

in the transaction. I fear and that my friends do might
impute to me unworthy motives & suggest grounds
of action as my governing principle against one where
the aggressor is if he has any to live & die an honest
man ———

With sentiments of high respect

I

D. Allen

Gen Andrew Jackson

Nashville

N.B. If this is answered please to direct under cover
to Robert Benedge – I send a prospectus of
the Paper –

12088

25

Genl Andrew Jackson,

Nashville, Tenessee.

Columbus 10th July — 1824

Sir, Our Mutual freend Major John Eustis has requested me to inform you that your old freend Pucanubbe the Red Chief in the Choctaw nation has been lately much beaten by a party of Indians for having agreed to the treaty you lately made with the Choctaws & is apprehensive that he is likely to be again mal treated on that account and has requested the major to request you to say what ever you may deem proper on the occasion the major thinks that any thing like an admonition from you will prevent any attack in future on that good Red man be so good as to make my Compliments acceptable to Mrs Jackson and for your self accept the best wishes of

Your Ob Servant

Wm Cocke

12089

Columbus Ohio
July 24th 1844

18¼

Major Genl Andrew Jackson

Near Nashville

Tennessee

Hon. Calhoun
&
Geo. Bancroft
in relation to
Philosophical Instrument
Sept 1844

96
20
$1.92

Columbus Miss
July 24th 1844

1844

Mayor Lyne Andrew Jackson

Hon Nashville

Tennessee

Hon Elder
&
Gov Letcher
in behalf of
Philadelphia Convention
Sept 1844

36
20
$720

28
20
$560

Genl A Jackson

To Francis Saunders Dr

1824

13 July 6 Bbls Salt Pkt — 296
272
360
326
306
306
18 06 Grs
1 50
16 56 Nett

33 Bushels & 6 lbs @ 2/ $33.12

Received the above in full

21 July 1824 F Saunders

12093

Recd July 14th 1824 from Capt A. J. Donaldson Thirty Dollars for my services at Genl Jackson's Ball

Philip Morris

$30.—

12093

Mr Sanders
Left in
full for
Colt. July
21st 1848

Mr Sanders

Nashville
21st July 1826

Genl A. Jackson

Dear Sir

at the request of a friend of mine, I beg leave to solicit of you the favor of a statement of Capt Campbells treatment to you after you became a prisoner to the British, during the Revolutionary war — his treatment generally to the american prisoners. His character which he sustained as an officer & man. So far as you can answer upon these several points, without inconvenience or trouble to yourself, or so far as you may be pleased to reply

12093

in your discretion; will be
received with gratitude & respect
by your sincere friend &
most obt servt

Sam Houston

Genl A Jackson
Hermitage

12094

Genl Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Genl Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Gen Jackson
&
Gen Hampton
2 Feb 1815

Nashville July 20th 1824 Then Recd
from Andrew Jackson my check
on the branch Bank Nashville the
sum of Eighty Eight Dollars & Seventy
two cents, it being a balance of the costs
which on final settlement of the costs
in the suit Andrew Jackson vs A. Erwin
is proved to be due the said James for
advances made by him to attorneys
& other persons — & which is in full of
all dues on the account of said costs of
said suit —

James Parson

12095

Jas. Jackson
Taxpayer for full
for his disbur-
-ements to Lodging
&c in the Court
Jackson vs
Andrew Lawrence

July 20 - 1824

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Acct of John Wright

Decr	15	To 1/2 yds. Vesting —	15/-	1	25
"	"	" 1 Vest Pattern —	7/6	1	25
"	"	" 6 yds. Check.d Domestic	9/0	1	87½
"	"	" 1¾ " Velvet Ribbon	7/6	"	43¾
"	"	" 1½ " Blk Fig.d Ribbon	7/6	"	43¾
"	"	" 1 Doz. Guilt. Buttons	7/6	"	25
"	"	" 2 Skains Silk —	9	"	25
"	22	" 2 yds. Blk Braid —	9	"	25
"	"	" 5/3 " Do. Patterns	9/6	"	75
"	24	" 1 lb. Shot Genl Andrew	7/6	"	25
"	"	" 1 " Powder " —	2/-	"	[illegible]
"	"	" 8½ yds. Check.d Domestic	7/6	2	56¼
"	"	" 1½ " Braid —	9	"	18¾
1824 Janry	12	" 1 Pious Song Book	2/9	"	62½
"	21	" 6 yds. Domestic —	7/6	2	25
Febry	20	" 2 " Blk Fig.d Silk	9/-	3	"
"	"	" 1 Bolt White Ribbon	9/-	1	50
"	"	" 1 Linen Cambric Handk.f	9/-	1	50
"	"	" 1 Pr. Kid Gloves	5/9	"	62½
April	24	" 1 pr. Silk Stockings	14/6	2	75
"	"	" 1 " Gloves —	4/6	"	75
"	"	" 2 Strand Beads —	7/6	"	50
"	"	" 2 oz. Cloves —	7/6	"	37
"	"	" 2 " Nutmegs —	9/-	1	00
"	"	" 1 Bandana Handk.f	9/-	1	50
"	"	" 1 Toy Handkerchief	9	"	12½
"	27	" 1 Pr. Morocco Shoes	13/6	2	25
"	"	" 6½ yds. Ribbon —	7/6	1	62½
"	"	" 2 oz. Indigo —	7/6	"	50
1825 May	1	" 1 Beaver Hat for Anna		10	00
"	"	" 1 Canister Powder	9/	"	62½
"	"	" 1 Bandana Handk.f	9/-	1	50
"	"	" 1½ lb. Shot —	7/6	"	37½
"	18	" 1 Canister Powder	9/	"	62½
"	"	" 2½ Shot —	7/6	1	62½
"	"	" 1 Pen Knife —	2/-	"	37½
"	"	" Paid for 1 Pr. Shoes	9/-	3	00
"	"	" 1 Paper Lamp Black	9/	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Credit		[illegible]	[illegible]
1823 Nov.	6	By 40 lbs. Feathers	15/	[illegible]	[illegible]
1824 June	15	" 30 p. " 12 —	7/6	[illegible]	[illegible]
12097		Bal. due		22	40¼

Genl A. Jackson's

Co. Acct.

With

John Wright

Receipt in full

July 20th 1824

Receipt [illegible] with a

[illegible] to the [illegible]

accounts [illegible]

July - 20th

Reply to Houston 23 July 1829

Your Excellency's letter of the 20th July
I do not ask one for a statement of facts
Confirmatory of the statement to you which I have
received from the British in South Carolina in
relation to the treatment formerly
the Revolutionary prisoners, and the treatment
of the American prisoners, and the treatment
I have sustained as an officer & citizen
I was captured by Major Williams corps
treated horribly & inhumanely by the officers
of that corps, as well as all the prisoners who
were taken with me, the prisoners were marched
to Ninety Six South Carolina, where we were
confined in the Jail of Greenville & treated
badly & inhumanly. I tell you Grand Green
exhausted upon the British lines. When
we were taken from the upper rooms
of the prison & confined in the cells under
ground of the prison, the British expecting
an attack & cannonade - In the day we were
permitted to come out of this dungeon &
breath the open air in fear of the prison-
It was in this situation we were visited by the

12098

Hammond Capt Campbell, who enquiring
into our treatment, & being informed of
it, & that our rations were withheld from us, & the
most of it applied to feeding the plundered
refugees, & the [illegible] Tories, further the
[illegible] was Denied, to the
[illegible] Butchery
[illegible] Chief of the
[illegible] to go to prison address
[illegible] for the
[illegible] to
[illegible] Kate until I was
[illegible] exchanged the [illegible] Tories tied the bottom
in full [illegible] Secont indeed it
was [illegible] This person I was
advised Capt Campbell Woodwell
both as an Officer & gentleman — He
was a very gentlemanly intelligent Officer
I treated the prisoners with the greatest humanity
as far as my knowledge or information
extended.

Nashville July 20th 1824. Recd of Andrew Jackson one hundred Dollars in full for the balance of my account for painting & papering the house, & also for some chairs & letter. Witness the day and year above written

W. B. Lewis

W. L. Weston by
H. Weston

12099

Thos. Weston
Entitt on Bill
This 20th. July
1824

Nashville, July 22nd 1824.

Dr Sir — I have in my possion for collection a bond of yours, dated in 1791. payable to Thadeus Stott, the condition was to deliver a bond or David Smith for 1200 acres of Land in the bend of Tumpee, consideration one hundred pounds Virginia money. — Since I have had it for collection, I learned that you did not conceive yourself bound to pay it for reasons, that I am not able particularly to learn — I find by examining the record of the Circuit court that a suit was some years ago instituted on the same for Smith's benefit in the name of Stott who was dead, it was therefore dismissed because it was not instituted in the name of his administrators. Smith has resistence at this time, it belongs to a man who is disposed to do mighty about it, as for he can learn the true course. If you will trouble yourself to write to me by Mr Donelson, I would wish you to state your objections to paying the same; and even if reasons exist why you are not bound by the principles of law or equity to pay said bonds (and I suppose you have some such reasons or you would not have refused

12100

payments) still as the bond appears unexceptionable on the face of it, I would ask in behalf of my client, who is disposed to do right as he tells me, whether by some other principle you would not be disposed to make a reasonable adjustment of the matter.— I shall expect an answer by Mr Gonelson— & I have some reasons to believe, (though you know more of the facts than I do,) that you will make a liberal proposition to my client through me— I apprise you— the man that holds the claim is not Jno. T. Smith— but one that is entitled perhaps to more favors— I mention this speaking to you on the subject on yesterday— as I did not, I must trouble you with a reply to this letter.

Yours with esteem

L. P. Thrathan

able on
ctient,
by some
to make
I shall
ou reasons
) that
ctient
holds the
mitted
aking
I did
his letter.

answered 24th That I have at all times been ready
to deliver Smiths bond, have tendered it to the
executor applied to, tendered it to John Smith S.
was [illegible] have pleded a tender a refusal & alle=
=ways ready that I hold Smiths Bond & am now
ready to deliver it on the receipt of money

A. I.

12101

Mr Thatcher's
letter answering
me that he has
not found Mr Phoenix
[illegible] for the delivery
to him of Mr Smith's
[illegible]
the substance of
my answer to them
[illegible]

Geo. Jackson,
Forwarding

July 28th 1824

Nov 5. 1823. Andrew Jackson Dr
To M McCorkle

		1.00
	To visit Boy Mary	.25
	To one Epsom Salts	1.00
	To visit do	.50
	To Solution Sugar Lead, Lead	1.00
	To visit Mons	1.00
12	To one dose	.50
15	To visit Boy Jackson	1.00
18	To visit Aaron	1.00
	To dressing Fingers	1.00
20	To visit Boy Moses	.50
24	To ½ Dozen Cupwash Mrs Jackson	1.00
	To visit Negro Girl	.50
Jan 20. 1824	To visit Boy pleasant	1.00
	To venesection	.50
23	To visit Little Hannah	.25
	To venesection	1.00
24	To ½ Ounce Chamomile Flos	.25
	To visit to Boy Ned	1.00
March 8	To venesection	.25
	To Dose calomel	.25
	To ½ Dozen Anti Bilious	1.00
28	To visit Boy George	.25
	To Dose calomel	.50
	To Solution	1.00
May 5	To visit Boy George B	.25
	To Dose Sorton Emetic	.50
	To two Doses Rhubarb	1.00
7	To visit Do	.50
	To Dozen pills Rhei and et Cocc	1.00
9	To visit Boy George B	.25
	To ½ oz Epsom Salts	.50
	To Dozen Pills Aloe & Myrrh	.25
12	To Dose Rhubarb	.25
	To Dozen Pills	1.00
13	To visit Little Andrew	.25
	To Emetic	1.00
18	To visit Andrew Hutchins	.25
	To Emetic Ipe et Tart	.50
24	To two doses Jal et cal	.50
24	To Bottle Bitters	24.25

12102

June 10.	To Visit - Girl Injury	1.00
	To Venesection	.50
	To pills 6p	.25
	To attendance and directions	5.00
	To some Epsom Salts	.25
22	To Visit - Mrs Lockhart	1.00
	To Venesections	.50
		9.50
		24.25
		$32.75

July 28th 1824 Then Rec'd of Andrew Lockhart thirty two dollars twenty five cents in full of the within & above account

[illegible] McCook

Governor's Island, N. York,

July 31. 1824.

The undersigned intended, by his letter of the 26th. of this month, to give General Scott to understand that further correspondence with him, would be dispensed with, until the question, therein referred to, should be finally adjusted. A letter, handed by Lieut. Galt to Lieut. Lowndes, said to be from General Scott, is therefore returned to him, unopened. Should General Scott have any official report to make, or other duty to discharge, his knowledge of regulations will direct him to the proper office, at Governor's Island, Head Quarters, Eastern Department.

Edmund P. Gaines,
Major General by Brevet.

To Brevet Maj. Genl.
W. Scott.

True Copy from the original.

E. V. M. Butler
aide de camp
act. Adt. Genl.

12103

From Genl. Gaines
to Genl. Scott,
Governors Island,
July 31. 1824.

Recd. Aug. 1st
Com. Adjt. Genl.

9

Philadelphia
1st August 1824

Dear General

I last night saw Mr. Walsh, the Editor of the National Gazette, who informed me that he had just received from a Mrs Hickman of Nashville, a large package, post paid, (150 Cents) containing a ten dollar note and a long correspondence between you & Mrs H. relative to the marriage of Genl. Call, all of which was accompanied by a letter from Mrs H. to Mr. W. stating that as it might be of some benefit to society she wished the whole published: — Mr. Walsh further informed me that, altho' in his opinion the publicity of the correspondence could not injure you, but, on the other hand, would probably redound to your advantage, he had nevertheless no hesitation in declining the proposition, inasmuch as the letters were private & the end in view malice: and that he intended to return them to Mrs H. with some wholesome advice on the subject.

I feel aware that you will feel entirely careless on the

12105

the foregoing subject, so far as regards the publicity of your letters;- but I thought that it was my duty to give you information on the instant, as you might not deem it inadvisable to endeavor to bring Mrs. H. to a sense of the injury that would fall upon herself from such an act, which would, in addition, no doubt cause much pain to her daughter Mrs. Hall.

I have entirely recovered my health and lately made application to Genl. Gaines who requested that I might be ordered to join him, which the Secretary of War objected to on the ground that it is inadvisable to have a Captain at Department head quarters, acting in the Staff:- I have always thought that Captains should be by some means or other either induced or compelled to stay with their Companies; and therefore cannot find fault with the decision, altho' it requires all of my philosophy, to forego without repining the pleasing and instructive trip that I expected to take with Genl. Gaines in his tour of the Lake & Eastern Posts:- I never did like the recruiting service, and as most others prefer it, I should have no hesitation in asking orders to my Company, had I not learned that it was broken up, and that I had none; in such a case I should also have had the pleasure of paying by the Hermitage: as it is I do

12106

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ter Mrs
lately
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Secretary
is inadvisable
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annot find
of my
pleasing
with Genl.
ts:- I never
others prefer
ders to my
been up,
uld also have
as it is, I do

not know what may be done with me, or what I shall do:- I have not yet heard from Genl. Gaines since he received a refusal to his application, whether he will endeavor to do away the objections of the secretary I know not. He is still in N. York, but expects to set out on his tour in a short time. For myself, I have now one favorite scheme which I fear I cannot succeed in, which is permission to go to Natchez and recruit a company for myself, among the western boatmen who return up from N. Orleans; one of whom is worth 5 men taken from the wharves & brothels of a populous sea port.- Genl. Scott passed through here to West point to meet some officers on a board to revise our system of Infantry drill.- He proposed that I should be Recorder, inasmuch as I had been in that Capacity to the first board, to compile the present system:- being then under an expectation of joining Genl. Gaines, to whom I had written for that purpose, I did not accept the proposition:- I might do so now were it again offered, but shall not make application.

Not long since, I received a letter from Gadsden, who was then in Charleston, but expected again to return to Florida:- He appeared a little mortified, (I think) that the President should have dropped his name, or rather declined again bringing it forward, at the last session, when it might have been expected that it would have gone down.

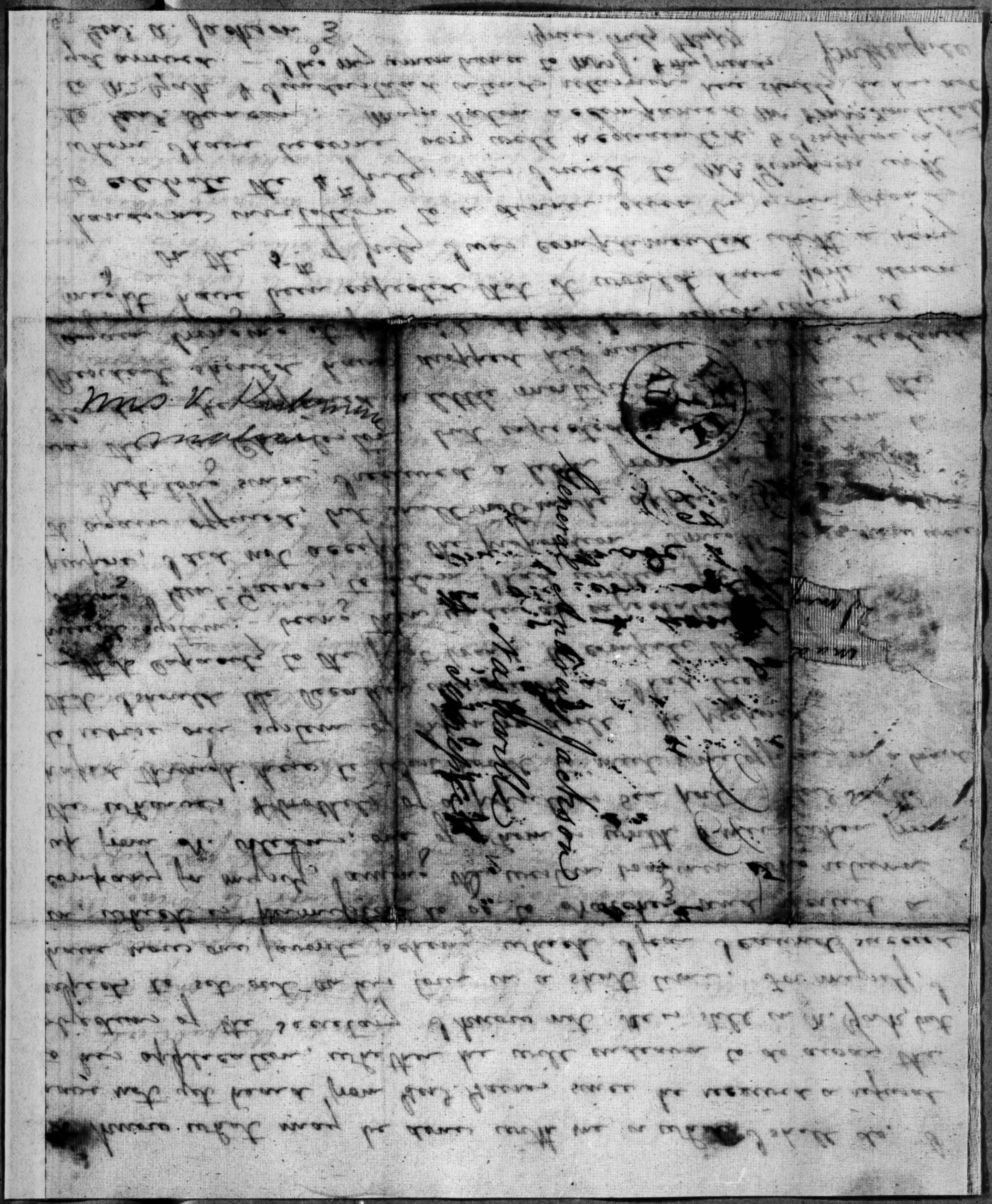
On the 5th of July I was complimented with a very handsome invitation to a dinner given by your friends to celebrate the 4th July:- this I owed to Mr. Simpson with whom I have become very well acquainted; & I suppose, in part to Genl. Duncan.- Major Eaton accompanied Mr. & Mrs. Timberlake to N. York. & I understand intends returning here shortly: he has not yet arrived.- I beg my remembrance to Mrs J. & my friends.

Yours truly & Respy

J. M. Clapell

Genl. A. Jackson

12106



Hon. [illegible] Nashville
August 10 1826

My dear Sir

On yesterday I received & replied to Mr Monroe's letter of the 10th of July, & Charleville quoted letter of the same date from the Frankfort papers, will not your [illegible] in order to put at once [illegible] foolishness & [illegible] Clay's [illegible] Friday [illegible] between Mr Monroe & myself [illegible] on my judge for yourself on the subject of the tariff, my opinion has been well known for many years, & I make a [illegible] to our patriotic & [illegible] judicious, so far as it may be necessary to govern [illegible] I cannot discharge any commercial [illegible] defence by [illegible] the subject — con our [illegible] country [illegible] without the country to defend our liberty & security, on a [illegible] its defence [illegible] the country, on a [illegible] of all its [illegible] to be put down by the government. [illegible] any American [illegible] Holy alliance, [illegible] liberty and [illegible] down with his virtue [illegible], when his liberty & [illegible] of this country is thus [illegible] dollars & [illegible] cents —

.2107

means of the
and leave the defence of his country to the prisoners
unfitly to be spared from commerce in a state
of war with the monstrous powers of land & sea which
is sure to be entered into between a humane
& Christian people & our own Slave
country, & all their dependencies & allies
would be destroyed by the overwhelming force of our com-
merce in which they particularly have
secured by Detachments & flour & rice that have
been imported & sold in exchange by
contraband & smuggled [illegible]
[illegible] of my sermons
[illegible] & independence
of my country [illegible] proper contempt
my letter to Doctor Coleman of North Carolina
of the 26th of April [illegible] which
with your [illegible] sermons on the subject
yet [illegible] papers concerning [illegible]
numbers over the [illegible] of a [illegible] which
were [illegible] with my sermons, & also a reply to the
Christians on my letter to Doctor Coleman, on
the Religious [illegible] upon the Regulation
of a plantation [illegible] the principles
of a plantation [illegible]
if adopted, [illegible] our country independ-
=ence & security & prosperity, [illegible]
to our agricultural labourers which is the [illegible]

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wealth of all nations, and the protection of our
Government more benefit from the long staple
than the short.

But you contend that it is stated, that
the South is taxed for the benefit of the North. Here
the facts to substantiate such assertions are
[illegible] is that the protection which
[illegible] is not a tax imposed
=tected by a duty of three cents per pound, [illegible] that
the cotton people with the more fine property say
the cotton people with the more fine property say
the tax of the North is taxed for the benefit
of the agricultural interests of the South, and on the
other hand, the wool growers, the
hemp growers, the wool growers, the
hemp growers, the means
[illegible] of bringing the means
[illegible] of wool and
[illegible] of cotton
[illegible] a protection, constitutional
[illegible] with the protection, they
[illegible] fabrics, [illegible] be found to be a uniform
[illegible] will be found to be a burthen
[illegible] the burthen
[illegible] of our country — I believe to your
[illegible] I would not always the
[illegible] on the
principle of the bill, to place myself on
[illegible] other [illegible] fewer
[illegible] letters, for public
[illegible] before the protection
[illegible] Alabama
[illegible] part of the [illegible] all my

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[illegible] for [illegible] [illegible]
opinions, the dangers & difficulties apprehended in the
letter for the want of the opinions of gentlemen de-
[illegible] [illegible] providence has given us
[illegible] the opinions of statesmen, that we might
[illegible] the [illegible] star, shed upon the measures
[illegible] particularly when thus
[illegible] the opinions of
[illegible] from our own [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible]
[illegible] of our [illegible]

My letter to the [illegible] sent you will give
you the sentiments of my friends in Virginia, they
are truly unanimous, & I believe that this is the
[illegible] [illegible] course to bring the
[illegible] [illegible] the South, [illegible] from the
benefit [illegible] [illegible] more [illegible] [illegible] North, [illegible]
[illegible] will be the [illegible] [illegible]
a home market for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] country [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible]
old [illegible] cotton [illegible] [illegible] 25 per
lower than when [illegible] from [illegible]
this [illegible] benefit to the South in this [illegible] the
[illegible] I think with the [illegible] we are too much
under the influence of the foreign commercial
world, [illegible] [illegible] common cotton bagging
of equal quality [illegible] [illegible] at 23 -
the foreign [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] no benefit
to the cotton [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cotton
[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] made [illegible] [illegible] home
for it is well known that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] - [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

My Dear General

Charleston S.C.

6 August 1824

Your two favors of the 1st and 7th ult: have just been received - I have to return you my thanks for your attention to my concerns; but shall regret the imposition on your goodness; if it should cost you a journey to Florence - I could not suppose such a movement on your part necessary as General Coffee, who is on the spot, or any other Gentleman you may think proper to commission for the purpose, could close the business for me - Let me therefore particularly request that you will expose yourself to no inconvenience in arranging, what can (very satisfactorily to me) be done without the long warm ride you have proposed to yourself — Should you be able to dispose of my Florence Lots and Stock, as requested, you will be good enough to have the amount remitted me in an Eastern bill directed to the care of John Gadsden Esq. Charleston So Carolina - Any of the Brokers I presume in Nashville could accommodate you: or you may adopt any plan you think proper so that the amount may be deposited in the hands of my brother John Gadsden Esq. as desired -

[redacted] and to my colt I would

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prefer him as he is, if you think he would make a good sire of stock – As I propose settling in Florida on a farm; it will be necessary to attend to the raising of horses, as those from the north cannot stand the climate, and those in the country are too small for agricultural purposes; though valuable as regards constitution adapted to climate – By crossing the Indian Poney therefore; (many of which are of good height) with the Truckee blood, I have thought it possible that a valuable race of horses for Florida might be raised – If you think my colt will answer the objects in view, I would prefer that he be kept as he is –

Should Col Butler not have left your neighbourhood for Florida, I will thank you to say to him that Mr Izard, son of Henry Izard Esqr. and nephew of Major Rutledge, who has been preparing himself as a Lawyer & Civil Engineer, has some idea of moving to Florida if he could meet with encouragement in his profession – I promised to make the necessary enquiries on the subject for him and will therefore thank you to ascertain from Butler whether he has organized his department: whether he will be in want

of surveyors this winter & whether he can be made employ my hand, should he be at Tallahassee by the 1 of December — I will thank you for your early attention to this subject, and a letter addressed to me in Charleston will be received —

I regret my inability my Dear General to visit you this summer — There is no circumstance which would have contributed more to my happiness than the being once more under your roof at the Hermitage — Its circumstances however have prevented — I must be satisfied with my fate under the hope that I may pay my respects to you & Mrs Jackson in Washington after the 4th of March next —

Yours truly

Ja Gadsden

Genl Jackson

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General Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Gen. Gordon
1824

Pittsburgh Aug. 7th 1824

My dear Sir

I had the honour of receiving your letter of the 16th May dated Washington City, which I would have on the instant ~~been~~ promptly replyed to, but about that very period of time I had granted permission to my friends to use my name as a candidate for Brigadier General; and there were eight candidates before the publick, of the most popular Gentlemen within the bounds of the Brigade; When a Meeting was advertised to be held in the Courthouse, where there assembled upon the occasion upwards of one thousand of our citizens; the names of the several candidates were put on nomination, and balloted for viva voice, when they were severally hissed by nine tenths of the multitude; Untill my name was reached on the list, when shouts of Old Hickory resounded from all parts of the house, nine cheers for Old Hickory was the word, "when the crowd burst in upon me where I was seated at the counsel table" and bore me out on their shoulders into the public square; I assure you General I felt more proud of your nick name "than I now feel of the Generalship, notwithstanding I have been elected by a much larger majority than any other of my predecessors for any office" whatever in this County since the beginning. And I must confess had not it been for your sake I never would have yielded to become a candidate at this stage of life. Your friends here had applied to me at an early hour, I peremptorily declined the honour they purposed to confere on me; they then took up Major Pius, at which event the few the very few enemies which we have left you here, began to rejoice, and anticipated a glorious triumph, as the poor Major altho a full blooded Jacksonian "yet he had but very little acquaintance throughout the bounds of the Brigade, and did not possess that degree of popularity which would warrant or justify the risque of your honour, which your friends here considered staked on the result of the Election; I therefore was again applyed to, and I gave my consent; And truely General, notwithstanding I have been elected to that honourable post, I confess I am very unqualifyed,

to discharge the duties of any Office whatever, as I have always throughout the whole course of my life "kept on the back ground well knowing my own imperfections"— And since I have commenced to give You a brief outline of this affair of the Generalship, which have more the resemblance" of a Historical detail, than a letter of inform=ation— I will beg leave to entertain You for a moment with a bare out line of my life, the part of the world" I was raised in, and the poor chance I had of receiving a polished education, which the alone ac=complishment" which adorns the Genius of a promising Youth.

My Father lived on the Faughan water, a inferiour stream of no great magnitude, which emptied into the River Foyle a few miles below the City of Londonderry in the North of Ireland; He was a plain country farmer," and aspired no higher than many other of his good neighbours, thought if he sent his children to a common country schoolmaster for a few years" to learn Reading Writing & Arithmetick, that that was all sufficient; I did not know the use of a classick Education at the time, being a minor; therefore since I have been in America" for the want of that all necessary accomplish=ment, I have stood in the rear rank, and never ventured in the front=ed a candidate for the first office in the peoples gift, And altho I well knew that my talents ware unadequate to the task, yet I depended not only on my personal courage alone, but I trusted in my God, & your God, whome hath raised You up for to be a Saviour & a deliverer for his people— I considered You ware justly entitled to a Nations gratitude, and altho I well knew that I was not a politetion," yet nevertheless ware I to try" I could do something— & if Henry Baldwain "had as he promised" assisted me, I would not have had the half of the trouble or dificulty in turning the peo=ple on the straight course" that I had;— Mr Baldwain wrote the advertisement "for the call of the first meeting which was held in the Courthouse in favour of your Election, and sent it to me to get it published,— the meeting was very numerous" much larger than any ever had been known here =tofore; after the Chairman and Secretaries ware appointed" Mr Baldwain stated the object of the meeting, and your name ware placed at the foot of the list; Wm H Crawford got one vote, H Clay five, J. Q. Adams two, J. C. Calhoun four, and Gen Andw Jackson upward of 1000, a resolution was then offered "that Henry Baldwain be appointed to write an add=ress" to the democratic republicans throughout the U.S.

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Mr. Ba
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I have witnessed the writers.

Mr. Baldwain, and a Walker there for assistants, mere boys, who

But the very next day," as I have understood, Mr. Baldwain met with Judge Riddle "your old boot maker;- & he hooted him and fully persuaded him "that Wm. H. Crawford would be taken up in Lancers, and would be Elected President be=yond any manner of doubt.- From that day untill this, Mr. Baldwain has never been known to write the scrape of a pen either for or against you,- But I believe has ever since been a praying" good God, good Devil, not knowing "whose hands he might fall into. I was then drove to the alternative of inlisting young layers" under my banner, meer boys, as Judge Riddle used to call them;- But with the assistance of the boys, I- have performed wonders, I have reduced the Lower Precinct here from 10,000 to something less than fifty, and they are chiefly the antient and notorious wire workers, they are the Office holders & office hunters;" and all they can do now" is grin and shew their teeth.- They have made more than one attempt to stab you through my sides, in the collums of their Statesman; But I stand here on too high ground for their arrows to reach me. General I have never had the pleasure of seeing your face, and perhaps never may untill we meet in the Kingdom of Heaven," but you have my heart, and may that divine power" whose almighty arm hath both defended and protected you" through every peril and danger" support & uphold your honour in old age and let the result of your pending Election" be what it may, give God" the praise, his will be don on earth, for you & I have but a few years according to the common course of nature to live, therefore we ought to daily make prepara=tions" for the awful change that awaits our mortal flesh.

I trust my dear Sir, that by this time you are fully sen=sible" that I have no possible motive in view" by becoming your friend & advocating your cause, for It is too well known' that I am neither an office hunter, or an office holder, I assure you Sir, that when I have don all that I can' to promote your interest, that I have don no more than what my heart tells me" is the bounden duty of every true and faithful American. I take the liberty of sen=ding you a letter, which I lately received from New York, a perusal of which will at least be amusing, if not very edifying. May God bless you Jackson. Edw. Latchell

I have a Mountain, and a Walker here for assistants, meer boys, whose natural powers can astonish the wilds.

12112

If you had only a Stephen Simpson in every State in the union, you would be Elected President by the largest majority ever heard of in the known world: and had I have been in possession of the learning, talents and political knowledge of Henry Baldwain, - I have the vainety "to think that long ere now, I would have reasoned the people into a sense of their duty. But Jackson, I must repeat it, I have done no more than my duty, and I wom forbid you" return me thanks: And should we fail this Election, I will pray my God "to spare life "untill I see Andrew Jackson President of the U States. and then let me close my eyes in peace, a dee Edw Patchell

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville Tennessee

PAID

from Edw Patchell
Editor
Pittsburgh

I have brought John M'Farland here from Harrisburgh, an established a new paper called the Allegheny Democrat, He is both an able & capable Editor, - I have also appointed him Brigade Major; my boys are very active & vigilent, and renders every assistance within the compass of their power towards the performance of the Editorial duties of the paper, and they have also contributed liberally towards purching the Establishment, as Mr. M'Farland was both poor and pennyless. - The Caucus party here are pretty well subdued, yet as your freind Stephen Simpson remarks, they keep up a semblance of at least high sounding words: They have held a meeting here a few days since in the Courthouse to ~~take up~~ chuse delegates to send to Harrisburgh, to form a opposition ticket, and after all their exertions, after sending men on horseback with handbills all over the County; to their greate mortification "they only cauld muster 19 — In both City & County. General you may rest assured of the vote of Pennsylvania

Nashville August
18th 1824

Dr Sir

your letter of the 24th ult. is just rec'd; and
adds an entire stranger to you feel a lively
interest in your prosperity & that of your family
your lady being the descendant of a distant relation
by marriage, & name and one for whom I had
a sincere regard, being paired together, I remain
your Sisters mother

I have had a great wish to revisit my
native state, & once more mingle with those
of my juvenile days & still be living; but I have
friends, who may still be living; but I have
been hitherto prevented by circumstances
over which I had no controle; and I am
now prevented from anything the opportune
ity that the friendly invitation of my
fellow citizens afforded you would afford
for many various unnecessary now to enu=
merate, yet I bring may afford me an
opportunity with my family of visiting
the country that gave me birth, when it
will afford me much pleasure, and when
I shall avail myself of the pleasure of
seeing you & your family at your own
house, and offering up a prayer for that
son of yours, that you have honoured me
with his name, that he may long live & be
a blessing to his parents in their old age.

As to the question asked, I with pleasure
answer, I was born in N. Carolina, as I have
been told. at the plantation whereon James
Crawford lived about one mile from the
Catawba ford of the Waxhaw creek, left that state in 1784
was born on the 15 of March in the year 1767 —

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Sam truly happy to learn, ~~where~~ at what house my mother died, I knew she died near charles-ton, having requested that city with several mourners to afford relief to our prisoners with the British — not her son as you suppose, for at that time my two elder brothers were no more; but two of her Nephews, William & Joseph Crawford sons of James Crawford then deceased —

I will recollect one of the mourners that went with her was Mrs Boyd — His respectable Mrs Barton can inform me where she was buried that I can find her grave, this to me would be great satisfaction, that I might collect her bones & inter them with that of my father & brothers.

I offer you my thanks for the particular information your letter has afforded — present me affectionately to your lady keep my name safe for me, and accept assurances of my high respect & regard

Yr mo obt Serv.t

Andrew Jackson

James H. Witherspoon Esqr

Copy of a letter to
Mr Northrupp
from Genl Jackson
1824

Woodville Augt. 16th 1824.—

Genl. Jackson,

Sir,

No doubt you have already discovered from the public papers of this state that a ticket for Electors of President &c has been formed here favorable to your election to that Office — I have no doubt myself, but that Genl. Hinds, Genl. Patton & Dr. Barry will be elected, all of whom are pledged to the state, to vote for you, in the event of their success — Gov. Holmes is for you and on him you can rely — Gov. Poindexter is decidedly for Adams but says that if he thought you could be elected, he would vote for you — However from him you have but little to expect, and let to pass, whatever his professions to the contrary may be — The above information is given you by a soldier, who served under you, in your Artillery-Company, during the greater part of the Creek-Campaign, and who wishes you success — still bearing in mind the friendships which were formed in those times of difficulty and danger — Col. Joshua Child is among your warmest supporters here, and deserves much for his exertions &c &c. — Very respectfully

Your friend

Wm. Johnson

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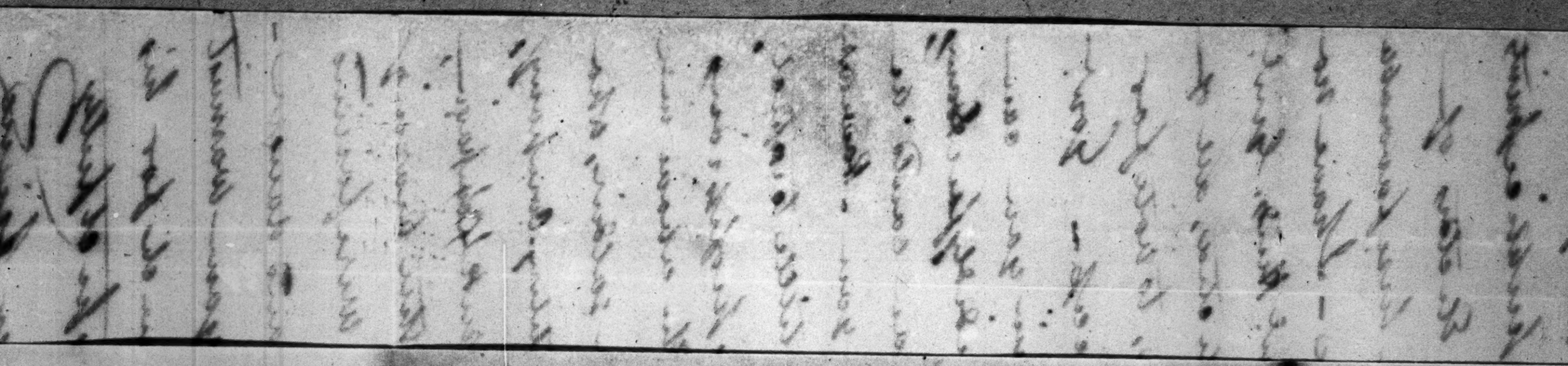

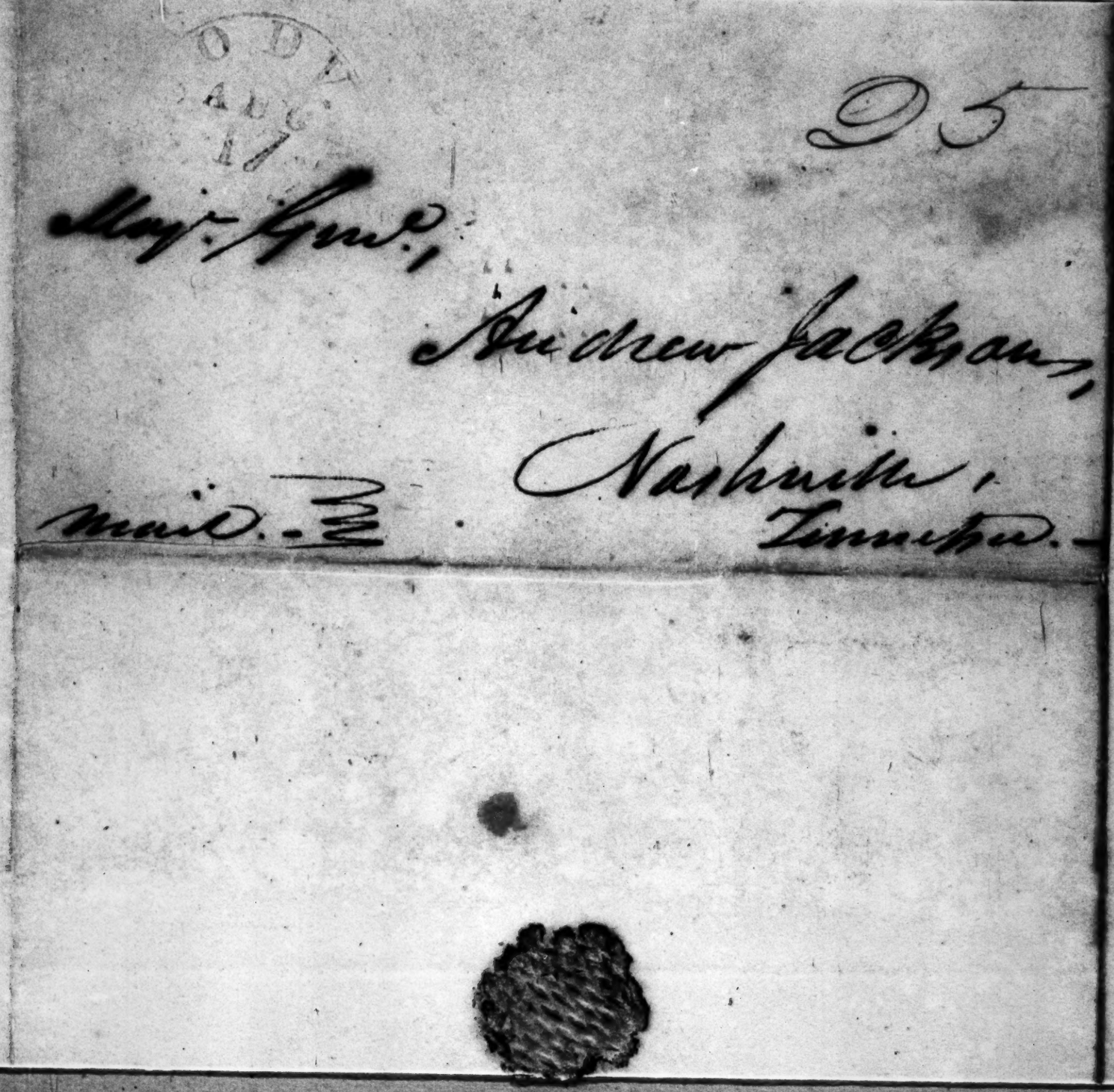

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Maj. Genl.,

Andrew Jackson,

Nashville,

Tennessee.

Mail. 3

Pensacola August 17. 1824 –

Dear Sir –

It gives me much pleasure to learn from Maj. Overton, that your health is much better. I would have written you frequently, but felt unwilling to impose upon you the task of answering my letters, which must be extremely irksome, considering the great number of correspondents, by whom you are continually harassed. This must be a most fatiguing employment, and I fancy, if it is still, as it used to be, you must have your full share.

From what Maj. Overton writes me, I am inclined to think that some of my letters to you at Washington, must have miscarried. I enclosed a copy of my report on the claims for lifes, and also sent Commissions to take the depositions of George Gibson, of yourself, and

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such other persons as you should point out. From that report, you will see that I have decided nothing. I was very unwilling to undertake the business, because it was not a judicial investigation, and because there being no mode provided by the act of Congress, it could lead to no satisfactory result. General Call presented the greater part of the claims, and was very desirous that I should undertake their examination, as was also Mr. White. The younger men pro, the wise - at least it used to be so with me. Rather than give rise to clamor, for not attempting to discharge a duty which Congress required of me, I did undertake it, under a belief that the claims were very inconsiderable. In fact I had not the remotest idea, of what they could be. The law leaves the ultimate decision to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is to pay them if they appear

the "equitable and just, within the provisions of the law." The claims were directed to be filed with the Clerk, and when taken up the examined, I thought it my duty under the law to reject them all. The whole amount was one hundred and seventy thousand dollars or thereabouts. Rejected absolutely about thirteen thousand dollars, either on showing about sixty thousand dollars were reported unfavorably, and reference to the Secretary for his decision. The remainder about one hundred and seven thousand dollars, consisted principally of claims for loss of cattle, and for the capture of supplies by the naval force, for supposed violations of parts of Congress. The evidence in support of the loss of cattle, I considered unsatisfactory, and reported it subject to the evidence on the part of the United States, and accordingly directed commissions to Mr. Pierce, to take the depositions of Col. Hamer,

and such others as he could procure in
Alabama. Commissions were directed to Mr. Forward
of Washington, with a request that he would
fill them up with the name of some judge
or justice of the peace, at the place, and ~~in the~~
~~or~~ and district and interpreters to be summoned
as you will perceive. I transmitted the
whole of the documents, very voluminous,
together with my report on the claims generally,
and an abstract, showing the amount, date
and character of the claims &c.

There was a difference of opinion here
as to whether the treaty embraced the claims of
1814 as well as 1818, and I thought it therefore more
safe to send them all and let Mr. Crawford
take upon himself the responsibility of deciding
them, or call in the aid of the Attorney
General, and the Cabinet. In amount
the losses of 1818 are much the most

[illegible] account of the Captures by rebels
[illegible] separately stated, but these cases were reported
by me, as they already before a judicial tribunal
in Alabama, and now in the Supreme
Court of the United States. These amount to
about eighty thousand dollars. The claims for
cattle and horses, reported upon the evidence
on the part of the United States, amount to very
[illegible] thousand. I was not expected upon that
the Secretary of the Treasury could finally decide
the claims of either state if such reported to him,
[illegible] to the full amount, but I thought
[illegible] such part would be passed by the
[illegible] which would
enable Congress to legislate with more certainty
and effect. The law which has been passed
I have not here, and therefore do not know
its provisions. I should suppose that some
[illegible] would be in the business, notwithstanding

[illegible] to any on the most worthy. Where fines are a great deal of trouble which Corp. had no right to require fine, and it imposed upon me a responsibility, and [illegible] tests, offended an officer [illegible] to his responsibility acts. Col. Barnel [illegible] on any occasion, [illegible] offer of corp. purpose with them, [illegible] before. I [illegible] with contempt upon [illegible] the [illegible] I [illegible], that [illegible]

[illegible] popularity of the [illegible] in general the [illegible] actuated me in [illegible] the Grand Jury [illegible] presented me [illegible]

complimentary address. but I suppose it, from a
conviction that these popular acts should not find
their way into the sanctuary of justice. On another
occasion the Spanish authorities, with Alba
at their head offered me a public dinner,
which I positively declined; but not before been
already informed, and not wishing to displease
them, I consented to go as a commencement,
expressed some of the most respectable authorities
and should also invited Gl. Fenwick who was
present, and to whom great respect was paid,
actually believing that the dinner was made
at his accounts. Gl. White has lately done
himself much credit in my estimation, by
the firmness and spirit he has lately
shown in examining some claims of
which he had story, and as it now
appears well grounded suspicions. He has

disconnected a due of power, and has made it, although threats have been thrown against him, want of appointment. I need not name the characters. They are tolerably well depicted in a publication in the Gazette signed Junius. White may lose a temporary popularity, it will be the gainer in the end. These men are the avowed supporters of our delegate in congress. They look upon him as their main hope, since the success of their land claims, and their claims, but he must keep them at an awful distance, if he wishes that his reputation should rest on a solid basis. Show great reluctance in speaking on this subject. It has always been my wish to be on the

[illegible] terms with friend Collins. He seems
and be productive of nothing but complicated folly
& trouble. But this is difficult not only to compel but to
[illegible] entertaining the same wish. This difficulty
chiefly arises from his not keeping in mind the
Greek saying, know thyself. His winter at Washington
Hope will have a tendency to cure him of
this fault. The want of respect to the opinions
of older and more experienced men, is often of
more injury to a young man, than any qualities,
positively vicious.

Our governor, Helme is a good man,
but in my opinion of very small talents, and
indifferent on the Claiborne plan, all for
the "Dearest people". If he would only fall
among a nation of cannibals, he would eat
human flesh rather than be unpopular. He
has had some trouble with the Indians

Colly. I suspect the Indian possibly may have the
treaty, the Indian complain of having been
wheedled into it, and the New Settlers are
equally dissatisfied; in consequence of which, he
has become very odious both; & he
has lately endeavoured to regain the good
opinion of the Georgia settlers, by taking vigorous
measures with the Indians. In a letter which
I lately saw published, he says that he has
deposed Mea mathla, and made Hicks the
principal chief. This is a matter which I do
not pretend to understand. It seems, he also
called out the Militia, & volunteers and
occasioned much alarm among the Indians,
who came down to Fort Mercy. But this is
account. From my information the County
applied the Indians on the Peninsula in my
[illegible] I always thought your idea

freeing nothing at all, was the lazy, but flattering pretense, ~~and~~ providing for them liberally, and giving, ~~and~~ sending them off among the other Creeks, and compelling the Intruders to behave themselves. This mock humanity, and philanthropy, is disgusting.

It reminds me of the planter, who gorged his negroes chops, to make them look as if they had feed on bacon.

Be pleased to remember me to Mrs Jackson. I shall always cherish the remembrance of her kindness to me. Wishing you every good wish, I remain, sincerely, Your most obedt. Svt.

W M Bigelow Jr

Genl. Andr. Jackson.

12122

Pensacola Aug 25 1824

Dear Coe

Yours of the 11th instant I received yesterday. You intimated in your letter that you would be down at Nashville. Upon the receipt of this letter I made a computation & publish shewing that a letter then addressed to Nashville would reach you at this place in more than a length of time. I should not suppose you would stay there and therefore anticipating not to write you after the return of my mail day I have carefully administered to you a weekly supplement. But the loss of my receipts in work has made it more and more improbable that letters would reach you. Thus you have my reasons for not having written you sooner. And I have little doubt but they have been delayed too long. At least I hope so for then one at least a thousand reasons for wishing you here

12123

mediately. Your private business in
Springfield requires your attention and your
public functions call loudly for your
here. Your popularity stands upon
tion that of any other man in the Territory
but here every thing is peculiarly fluctuating
the vacillating motions upon propositions on
mediately produced rapid alterations. Pop-
ular opinion like the currents of the waters
interior rivers on shores is always changing
and its direction today is no evidence of how
it may set tomorrow. Allowing all Au-
gustus wrote you I was wrong to know
whether you would again be a candidate for
Congress. I answered simply you had just re-
turned. I thought he might safely
assure me that you would again permit your
name to be used. He said they talked of
a candidate in E. S. But that your coming
would silence them. For the opinion given by
me I will offer when I say you have reas-
sons as will at least justify me.

To your various queries I can only
answer generally that things continue here

Gen.

12124

pretty much as they were when I last wrote you. The boys are operating here. But in short you must come here and let me speak it to you. A volume would not contain all the gossip with which I have to supply you. You ask whether Brickenridge has acted rightly. I answer no. No man however honest his motives acting in an official character must lay in a judicial character and act rightly who acts under the influence of passion. The frequent & violent bursts of passion in B. on the occasion of which you allude displeased every body the dignity he is endeavoring to support. But to your part and you should have all

mountain & our

friend

B. Wright

Gen.

R. K. Cooke

The town is very anxious for the arrival of Mrs C. I give you joy of her having at length become a member of the firm. King Canute sat himself upon the sea beach and cried to the waves "thus far and no farther shalt thou come." But the waves rolled onward regardless of his kingly behest. His royal highness was obliged to scamper or get his feet wet. and his subjects were convinced that nothing but the power of God could stop the course of nature

12124

Geo Y Stokes

Jen Thomson

Genl Coffees
August 23th 1824

Gentlemen

Your kind invitation
in behalf of ~~yourselves and~~ a
member of your fellow citizens
to dine with you to morrow
at the Florence Inn, has been
rec.d and I do myself the
honor to accept the same

I am Gentlemen with
great respect yr mo obdt Serv.t

12125

Florence August 27th 1824

Sir

On behalf of a number of our fellow Citizens we are instructed to invite you to a public dinner to be given at the Florence Inn tomorrow the 28th inst. as a testimonial of our personal respect for you, and justly appreciating your past services to our country. Hoping that it will suit your convenience to comply with our request, we are with regard and esteem your Obedient Servants

Western. T. Rucker
Thomas Simpson
J. H. Woodcock
J. W. Boyn
W. W. Garrard

Committee of Arrangement

Genl. Andrew Jackson

12126

Genl. Andrew Jackson

President

Tuscumbia August 28th 1834.

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Dear Sir, The citizens of Tuscumbia have heard with delight, that you intend visiting them before you leave this section of Country — they have deputed the undersigned to wait on you, in order to ascertain on what day they shall have the pleasure of seeing you — Permit us, to assure you, that in no section of Country, will you present a hearty welcome with a warmer demonstration of friendship & union of sentiment, than in Tuscumbia & our County — Accept sir, our joint & individual wishes for a continuance of your health & happiness —

Your very respectful & obt. Servants

Anthony Winston
L. Johnston
Thos. Woldridge
R. B. Maskell
Sam Elliott

12128

Genl Coffee August 29th 1824

Gentlemen

Your friendly note of the 28th instant expressive of the kind feelings of the Citizens of Lawrenceburg towards me was rec'd on yesterday

Upon the satisfaction of Lawrenceburg of the lively feelings these expressions have of regard have inspired me with: & the pleasure it would have afforded me to have visitted them as I had intended on Saturday last; but having been disappointed in being enabled to get on that day business of a very urgent kind compels me to leave this for my return to Nashville to: morrow therefore compelled to dispense on another occasion for yourselves, & tender to the Citizens of Lawrenceburg my sincere thanks & regard

Andrew Jackson

12129

Initiation
Freemuriers
Lm Jackson
1804

Dear Sir, Kentucky August 1824.

I am an obscure individual, yet I was born raised and educated in the American republic, and served as a private Soldier the last war.

I read news-papers and such political tracts as are fortuitously cast in my way. Your name is enrolled among the Candidates for the next Presidency and although I am a Kentuckian I am your friend. Conscious of the liberty I enjoy, and the right I have to investigate the means of perpetuating it. I am emboldened to make the following Queries. 1. At what time did Mr. Clay's Mission to Europe terminate? 2. At what time, in conjunction with Adams and Bayard did he sign the commercial treaty with England. 3. At what time did he return and deliver up his credentials as a minister, at Washington City? 4. To what date did the retrospective operation of the compensation law go back? I know he was in Europe at the time of his reelection to Congress, from the circumstance of his having resigned; and, being again elected the ensuing Autumn; because, he said he could not be Constitutionally elected while out of the United States. The main gist of my enquiry is to know, whether by the retrospective operation of the Compensation law, he did not recieve

12130

two Salaries at the same time, viz: $10.000 as min-
-ister and $3.000 as speaker to the house of Representatives,
when the Atlantic divided the two places at which
he should have executed each trust. I know the
man, and am well apprised of his cupidity.
You are a Senator in Congress. You have
access to the Journals, the national records, and
the different offices under the Executive controul,
you can answer these questions to the American
people, in such a manner as you may deter-
-mine to be most advisable for their interests
and yours. I have nothing but the resources
of memory, united with circumstances to im-
-press my mind with the correctness of my
opinions on this subject, you have ample
means of information. If these hints prove
beneficial to you I am amply compensated.
I wish to have a President from the west, but
I wish him to be like Cæsar's wife not
only virtuous but unsuspected. Silence on
this subject will be proof to me that I am
in an error; yet, I indulge the most sanguine
hope that if I am correct the American
people will be advised of it. You are my

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neighbor, a Mathematical line does not make us strangers. If Mr. Clay has received this double Salary could not the Attn. Genl. recover it by suit. We are unacquainted with each other and in all probability shall remain so forever; but, rest assured that my own bosom shall be the sole depository of what I have here written. My fictitious name is only assumed for distinction.

Your Friend and Fellocitizen. Domingo.

Genl. A. Jackson.

12131

Hville Sept. 2

12½

General Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee.

Mail

Extract to Letter of September 2d 1824

"You observe that you have doubtless seen the extracts from the letter dated the 5th of the story published in the Washington Post, purporting to be an extract from a letter published in the Intelligencer of the 27th of Mr Clay. May staggered me a little". I have not seen those extracts, nor have I before heard they were in print; but if they are not my extract from the letter which Genl Jackson lately addressed to Genl Jackson, in reply to one from the latter calling for explanation of a certain passage in the much agitated correspondence of 1817 between Mr Genl J, I feel assured that you are premature with the term incorrectness. The passage alluded to is in the Genl's letter explaining to Mr M in these words "

as Genl Jackson was not seen long during the whole period of his stay in that place, I cannot be held responsible for acts over which he had no control; it was very natural that he should feel anxious, if by any inference from that data, the idea was excluded that Genl Jackson had charged him with all the calamities which befell our arms during that war. It is true no such inference could be justly drawn, because the same was countermanded by Mr M. or any expressed opinion to any effect inconsistent to any

12132

of the Opinion of the Committee; besides, the whole tone of the letter to Mr Mc was only an earnest desire to bring to his view the proper elements to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr Crawford.

This quotation in connection, with the date of the letter, should convince every mind that the Genl did not mean to accuse any individual, but simply as the friend of his country & President, to enforce the necessity of filling the War dept with a character combining honor, "courtesy & energy" with "talents". Yet speakg as this would shew us, it was not impossible that Genl M. recollecting that Genl J. had held Genl and one of his previous public acts, & knowing too that many had charged him with the disgraceful scenes which followed the defeat of Bladensburgh, should feel himself inadvertently alluded to in the passage in question. Under this feeling strongly, it is to be presumed that he addressed the letter, to answer to which you cite, is in part dictated. It does not be in con- sistence with the original letter of 1817. Now, either you have mistaken the import of those extracts, or the extracts themselves are entitled to place; the former allegation no inconsistency can properly arise for the consideration of the

and if there is any support by other evidence than that which I have given, it is, that the Gen. little Mr Morrison did not mean to assume any responsibility with the direction of the War, but much was thrown among the necessary [illegible] the results of bringing into opposition [illegible]; that appears that they are false, or that the interpretation is unjust. It is [illegible] not [illegible] for Genl I to determine whether wicked-ness or weakness caused the surrender of Genl Hull, the abandonment of the Capital, or many other disasters which occurred during those two prominent ones. Hull's wickedness, or weakness, or both combined, will have been the cause, & with the three the Genl must have its description, or else the common sense of mankind will be inverted. The War Minister too is generally responsible for the operations of the Army, unless it appears the President does not leave his free to pursue his plans, or else he appears. How therefore can it be presumed that Genl I when writing to Mr M with a special reference to the responsibility of the Secretary of the War, as exemplified in the events of the War which was just closed, should not declare that which the common sense of every body had already declared?

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I infer the said wickedness or weakness of the
Secretaries, instead of assigning in abstract terms
wickedness or weakness, I cannot see that any
evidence would have been offered to prove or
the boundary line provided here, for the same
independent proof which proves the responsibilities
of the departments to the Secretaries, would have
made the assertions contained. The fact that
the Secretaries used the abstract terms proves only
what was plain before that the Secretaries
were the separate individuals who were there
during the War, but the designation of
the particular character was should fill, & whom he
had recommended to fill the department of War.
Less cannot then be the proof, that Grant
meant to come out in the papers in any
attempt to give an incorrect character to
the letter lately written, will compel Grant to
what Thomas said in for himself when
the Papers arrive will be written up

Baltimore, Sept. 6th, 1824

My dear Sir,

As I sent you the Morning Chronicle, you have no doubt seen that a change of proprietorship has taken place; by which, I am no longer the publisher, nor is Mr. Allen the Editor. Having at an early period of the electioneering campaign espoused your cause, many of your friends have inquired of me, why I should have sold my paper before the termination of the election? To such inquiries I have never considered myself bound to reply — but, in as much as the present proprietor, Col. Pechin and Mr. Allen have disputed the matter, I will briefly state to you the circumstances which led to the sale of my paper; in doing which, I may be intruding my own private concerns upon your time, but hope that a cloudy day or a leisure hour may be devoted to its perusal.

In the spring of 1816, at the solicitation of a wealthy and affectionate

12134

uncle in Virginia I came to this city and commenced the Bookselling business in connection with a Mr. Schaeffer, who proved to be a great scoundrel and soon cheated me out of $33,000, which my good uncle had to pay. I had contracted an early partiality for Mr. Allen, and when he was compelled to retire from the Federal Republican establishment, I commenced the Morning Chronicle, the date of which will inform you how long it has been existing.

Having inherited but a small legacy from my parents my means were very scant and a continual loss by my paper, with an increased demand of $8000 on my uncle's liberality convinced him that I should ere long become a bankrupt and insisted on my selling or giving the paper away, & to make my future residence with him.

As you have seen no doubt, the cause of Mr. Allen & Col. Pechin's disagreement I need not recapitulate it — I will only remark, that Pechin was right and that my friend Mr. Allen was wrong — for, why, when he knew that I had an offer of ten thousand dollars for the Chronicle

12135

did he foolishly refuse to edited it for Mr. Redding, saying that he knew that Mr. R. was for Crawford, the man's protestations to the contrary &c.? Col. Perkins was the next applicant & avowed to me his intention to support you, satisfying Mr. Allen of the fact at the same time. On that understanding I sold my paper for $6,500! under a pledge from Col. Perkins that he would conduct it as before — he has done so — and well. I am rejoiced to inform you that your cause is far from suffering in Maryland. Mr. Allen has started another Daily Paper entitled the Morning Post, dedicated to your cause. There are three papers here for Adams.

It may be that I shall be compelled to leave this for Virginia before the campaign is decided — there of course we have very little hope of success, but my hopes will all be for your success, wherever I may be.

We are all talking & thinking about the Marquis here, and hope to give him a warm reception. — — Give my

12135

best respects to Mrs. Jackson, although I never saw her. ——— I should like to hear that you recd. this letter, although I should not like you to write, the fashion being now so prevalent of purloining private letters.

Believe to be
truly yours
Thos Manning

Genl. A. Jackson
Nashville Tn.

Sept 6 1824
Thos Manning
Why he sold out the Chronicle—

PAID
Genl. A. Jackson
Nashville
Tenn

SEP 7

P.S. I shall like to hear of the mating between you and our worthy guest Fayette.

best respects to Mrs. Jackson, although I never saw her. ——— I should like to hear that you recd. this letter, although I should not like you to write, the fashion being now so prevalent of purloining private letters.

Believe to be
truly yours
Thos Manning

Genl. A. Jackson
Nashville Tn.

PAID

Genl. A. Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

SEP 7

Sept 6 1824
Thos Manning
Why he sold out the Chronicle—

P.S. I shall like to hear of the mating between you and our worthy guest Fayette.

Dixons Spring 9th Sept 1824.

Genl Jackson.

Sir.

I am under the necessity of again calling your attention to a matter of dispute between Mr William Brackin of Sumner County & myself, respecting a certain tract of land in that county, which you conveyed to me nearly thirty years ago, containing one hundred & fifty acres at the same time, to satisfy an obligation you had previously given — Myself, which obligation Brackin got possession of, and you conveyed to him in doing which (through mistake) deeded to him (mostly) of that which you had previously conveyed to me. This was explained to you at Nashville, when I furnished you with copies of both deeds, after which, (say two years ago) you wrote to me, proposing terms of compromise with Brackin. That letter I let him see. He said he would close with the proposition, but to your surprise, he wrote me however, to my surprise, he wrote many months afterward, that he had declined a compromise altogether, and that I might pursue any course I thought proper.

12136

and he being in possession of the land
there no alternative but to sue, unless
you would make such proposals to him,
as he might be disposed to accept. Bear
ider it a hardship on him, to incur
the expenses & perplexities inseparable from
this kind of business, in a matter where
there can be no excuse to believe
I should be extremely glad if you could
would settle the dispute, & save me
the trouble of a lawsuit. If this can
not be done, I will be obliged to you
to let me know, how I am to obtain
my title, if there were any intermediate
conveyances, between the Patentee & you,
and if any, what, when recorded &c. this
information will be indispensable to
enable me to proceed with success.
please let me hear from you soon
on the subject. However I still indu
lge the hope, that something will
be done, to save me a lawsuit,
which I am much disinclined to.
I am informed that our land claim
so long before congress, has at length
passed, not however, without rigid
restrictions. I will be obliged to you
to inform me, the manner in which
application is to be made for the
tenement, or widdow of claim, &c.
as well as your opinion of what
section of country, (to which it
is restricted) it could be located

12137

to the best advantage? I presume that Alabama has been pretty much culled, and I see from the President's proclamation that a part of the Chactaw purchase will come into market in Sept. next. It would be best to await the sales there, or prove else where, and I shall be glad to have your opinions & hopes. I am glad to hear that your health has much improved within the last twelve months. May it continue good, & may you long live to enjoy the blessings, in the maintaining of which, you have acted so conspicuous a part.

I am myself

Just recovering from a hard spell of sickness (fever) this will serve to account for my writing being so bad.

With due respect & high consideration, I am your obd. & humble svt.

Wm Martin

12137 Genl Andrew Jackson

Bigons Spring T

10

Sept. 14th 1824

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Jim Jackson

Col. Wm. Morton
letter
answered 25th
Sept. 1824

Gen. La Fayette,

Sir

The Public journals announce your return to the land, where your sword was unsheathed in the cause of Freedom, - when, abandoning your ease, your fortune, & your country, & that, more dear to youthful minds, the embraces of conjugal Love, & the magnificence of the court of Versailles, you embarked in the service of our infant Republic at a time when its patriots, (a mere handfull of men, divided & disputed,) were vibrating before Thirty Thousand British veteran Troops. It was under such circumstances that the Heaven born flame of Liberty & Equal rights animated your youthful breast, and taught you that it was more honorable to become the compatriot of immortal Washington, than enjoy the most

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splendid honors of Royalty, it was under such circumstances that you united your fortunes with those of their hopeless America: But, thank Heaven, America triumphed, and, now, with the gratitude of Ten millions of freemen she salutes you as one of the Fathers of her glorious existence, & as the devoted advocate of independence & national freedom throughout the world.

Welcome, thrice welcome to her grateful land! — is echoed from every bosom, & from none with more pure fervor than from the Patriotic citizens of Tennessee.

I cannot here, Sir, refrain a reference to my own youthful feelings, when your arrival & that of the Baron de Kalb was announced at Charleston S. Carolina. It aroused every Patriot from a state of despair to that of confidence in our bleeding cause, while the shout of victory or death was ring thro' the welkin — it inspired an enthusiasm fitted

for such occasions, & beaming the people who had resolved to be free. "Believe it, Dear Genl., ~~that~~ is the happiest moment of my life, that which enables me to tender you my grateful feelings on this ~~happy~~ occasion - which I beg you to accept with my high respect, friendship & esteem; & also present the same to your son

Y. &c

Genl La Fayette -

12139

Gen. Duncan to
Gen. Lafayette
10 Aug 1824

Copy to Gen. D.
1824

Jackson September 18th 1824

Dear Sir. Yours of the 4th Inst. is rec'd. [redacted] answer = it have to say, that at the time of receiving your former letter, had one also from Col. Butler of the same tenor, my answer to Col. Butler was also an answer to your letter which by mistake not suggested him to show you - and hearing nothing from the Col. since, on that subject, have rested easy, thinking that the matter had been satisfactorally arranged between the Col. and yourself, who are the proper persons to arrange it - so soon as my family are in a situation to that I can leave them I will be in Nashville

Respectfully your obt. Serv.t

A. Jackson

A. S. Donelson Esq.r

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N. J. Doulton Esqr

Parkville

Mo

Private. Charleston, South Carolina.
18th Sept. 1824

My Dear General

Our mutual friend Colt Gadsden has just left me. — A few days ago he had the pleasure to receive a letter from you. — It afforded me great pleasure to hear of your good health. & that of Genl Jackson. — My Brother communicates to me in his recent from Washington, your kind message, & promise of a letter, which I have not yet received. — I have to day received a letter from Judge Duncan, another from Pittsburg Penna. under date the 6th of Sept. — The information he communicates is cheering. He writes thus — viz — : — "Genl Jackson's state holds "his ground in Penna. — if the South continues "sound. I still consider his election as certain. — "Appearances are very favorable in New Jersey — "in Maryland he will obtain a majority — Indi- "ana promises well — so does Delaware — Alabama, "Mississippi & Louisiana in court me. — Let what "rumors may reach you as to Penna., you may "confide in the assurance I now write, that Penna. "will not under any circumstances desert him. —

I need

12142

not tell you that I consider South-Carolina as safe as Tennessee, & if you fail to compleat success in South-Carolina, I do not entertain the shadow of a doubt. — Indeed Clay withdrawal is all that is wanted to secure your election before it goes into the House. — If left to the People, even in Georgia you would beat the "Radical Chief". — Mr. Clay is no longer looked upon by the Nation as a Candidate; surely under these circumstances his friends will withdraw his name. — Believing as I do, that you are the person pointed out by the Finger of Heaven to hand down to Posterity the liberties of our Common Country, Durably Cemented, Confirmed, Fixed & uncontaminated, I confess in common with every other Patriot, I feel a deep interest your success. — If successful, I confess tho' to you personally, the sacrifice will be a great one, but in the good that will result to the Country, you must look for your reward. — The growing Patriotism of the Country, as it has been actively employed for the last four years, is no common one. — It threatens destruction to every thing that is great or glorious in the rising Histories of

our Country. — This Hydra must be crushed, else our Republican principles & constitutions will be lost be wrecked at its shrine. —

Be pleased to remember me affectionately to Mrs Jackson, or what Mrs Hayne writes. — Remember me also to Andrew. — I shall set out for Alabama on Sat. — I am happy to have Mrs. J. accompanies you to Washington the enemy wrote. — To my friends in Tennessee be pleased to present me respectfully. —

I remain, Dear General,
your faithful & affectionate friend
G. S. Hayne

To,
Genl Jackson.

12143

HALIFAX
SEP
21

Zo

Genl Jackson.

of the U. S. Senate

Nashville

Tennessee.

Mail.

[1824?]

Instead of East

Sept. 23, 1824

It is a positive falsehood, that Genl Jackson offer his or bayonet had fallen or rattled in his scabbard upon a strain of Disguesting profaneness, but instead of that it tended to his fallen enemy — who had boasted, that he would kill the Genl, had practised shooting for upwards of three months and offerred to bet $1000 that he woul kill him, all the immunity in his power by furnishing concealed, & being which his pulaga = nist turn of Sniveling has without — see George Rudy

ante note —

It is a positive falsehood that Genl Jackson several years since in Nashville in a public Hotelle, fired his pistol in a rencounter with Mr Benton regardless of the laws of the Shentlotors — so far from this being the fact — ~~that~~ the Genl did not pass at all — When the Genl entered the passage of the Hotelle there was no person but Mr Thos H. Benton in it — his brother Jesse Benton who was in an adjoining room with the Major General, & Doctor Gorrell, of the same Regiment, & Doctor Gorrell, ~~memory~~ (Dr Gorrell) the Genl entered the passage, entered the passage along the Genl advanced along Room, and as the Genl Benton concealed behind the passage, Jesse Benton concealed behind the door of the Bar Room, that the Genl through the shoulder, the Genl shot advancing on the Colo. who had retreated with a pistol in each hand out of the passage along the passway to the dining Room, Jesse Benton like a coward, ~~[illegible]~~ opposing behind the Genl, shot him a gun in the left arm & broke it — the Genl fell & in fall this there was no person but the Genl, & Colo. Thos H. Benton & his brother Jesse Benton in the passage, Colo. Hays, & Genl Coffee entered as Jesse Benton & his brother was advancing upon the Genl then Jesse with the third pistol, presenting at the head of the Genl Colo. Benton was knocked down stairs by Genl Coffee, & Colo. Hays would have killed the opposer but Jesse Benton of his arm had not been arrested by Colo. Hammons by request of the Genl — B

12217

Nashville Sept. 23d — 1844

Dear Sir,

Having a leisure moment I embrace it to let you know how we are looking abroad on the Presidential question; for that question is now almost nearly at its crisis, I demand the vigilance & attention of those who are anxious about the principles involved in it; and that the People may be kept well informed of its progress —

It seems to be generally conceded now, that if the West does not divide her votes, aided by the support which the middle & the Southern states are ready to give Jackson there, he may can without doubt have the honor of giving the Nation a President. What ~~happy influence~~ unprecedented consequences would this result be, cannot for the West as distinguished from other parts of the Union, I need not attempt to reach to a Western citizen; but when we consider that other important national consequences are combined with this consideration ~~the question at issue~~ it comes doubly important upon us all to ~~[illegible]~~ bestow

1824 (?)

B. It is a positive falsehood that Genl Jackson has been either at a cockfight or sports of a semi-clan nature for the last thirteen years—

The fact is stated that Genl Jackson imprisoned, Judge Hall & disobeyed the mandate of Judge Fromentin, has been so often refuted & investigated that the Public mind is at last on these subjects—one remark; Genl Jackson as Governor of Florida was ex officio the Supreme Judge of the Floridas, or will Mr Chief Justice Marshal be found fault with for disregarding the mandate of a Justice of the peace— Colava was confined for a contempt to the Court by the Supreme Judiciary of Florida & Fromentin who was the Counsel of Colava, Spain did something which he called a writ of Habeas Corpus to release him— suppose a man in your State imprisoned for a contempt of the Supreme court & a subordinate Judge issue his mandate for the delivery of the person would your Supreme court stop it—

The bottom of the page is too contemptible to be noticed, except by stating that I have send you a copy of the Constitution, & one of our constitutions—

12218

Advertisement

Ran away from the undersigned at his farm in Davidson County, State of Tennessee, a negro man, slave, named Gilbert, about thirty years old. some of his upper fore teeth out – a scar, as is believed on his right cheek, and one on the back of the right hand. stout made, very short neck, & broad across the shoulders. Bought some years since near Norfolk Virginia

Robert Duff Hoff
Hubbs, agent
'a wrapper. Lipscomb Beat

Ran away from the undersigned at his farm in Davidson County, State of Tennessee, a negro man, slave, named Gilbert, about thirty years old. some of his upper fore teeth out - a scar, as is believed on his right cheek, and one on the back of the right hand. Stout made, very short neck, & broad across the shoulders. Bought some years since near Norfolk Virginia

Ranger [illegible]
Hubbs, agent
"a [illegible]
[illegible] Gilbert

Frankfort Ken. Sept. 28. 1824

Dear Sir

I have just received your letter of Sept. 24th for which I tender my respects. It contains much satisfactory information and increases the expectation that General Jackson's success is to be more and more relied on.

The volunteer which you have received since the date of your letter ~~will~~ affords by no much satisfactory information & probably some amusement, particularly relating to the expression of General Jackson's letter to the President ~~relating~~ concerning the Hartford convention. The last number of which will be published to morrow and will go by the mail which will convey this letter. I request that your letters, in future of a political or social character, be exclusively directed to me. What may relate to the volunteer may be directed to the Editor. Part of your last letter, relating to the presidential Election, if it had been prepared as a communication might have been published as such in the paper.

It is proper for me here to inform you that the volunteer was originally the State=man a thing of clay paper, that I gave a large sum that it was worth, which tempted the proprietor to sell, for which he has secured

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the cause of his patrons; he has withdrawn from the political drama, and has appropriated his faculties to the study of the Law, being a young man: That there being a considerable number of subscribers afforded an opportunity of an extensive circulation among Jackson's enemies — many of whom are so much offended that they will not even read them; others read them, and many have become converts — these contradictory opinions have given birth to many letters, to the editor of the Volunteer of different characters — some demonstrating their approbation and becoming subscribers, others expressive of their chagrin and omitting their names

To be discontinued,

It is now generally admitted notwithstanding all the papers published in this State, except two, are ag.st Jackson, that he is decidedly the second choice of the people, and is rapidly gaining as the first choice,

There will be a meeting for him at this place on Saturday next, which will shew to his opposers an alarming change of opinion within a few months.

The volunteer was purchased as the property of one of my friends in Virginia & transferred to him, reserving an agency to me until his arrival which will not be until after the election. These precautions I have been obliged to resort to, to preserve my legal rights as a non-resident, and altho I am confident they have not forfeited them, yet I am sure that they will be questioned before the time come when the citizenship can be made.

Had I not been influenced by duty to my country, and the hope exertions would be availing I should have incurred this last tax, in addition to the devotions of time and expense which were exclusive considerations.

I am in great hopes that you will get at least some part of the debt from Dunlap so that I may receive it in time to assist my operations in the election. at present there are published 2 Rheams of paper weekly of which the greater part are circulated, gratis through Virginia, Ohio & Indiana. & this State. for which no remuneration can ever be expected. and

12145

very little has been rec'd. even from the Lumber
ters. The contents of this letter are intended
for yourself and confidential friends

your friend
Henry Banks

There sometimes a nervous
affection in my hand which
injures my writing, as now.

Henry Banks
to
A T Louisson
1824

Mr Andrew J Louisson
Marshall
Miss.

Murfreesboro Sept. 29th 1834

Some time in the summer of 1813. I think in the month of June. a dispute took place between Major William Carroll, now governor, Carroll, and Mr Jesse Benton at Nashville. the latter to the best of my recollection became the challenger. Mr Benton. called on me, and remarked that General Jackson had referred him to me for advice. that I was a man of honor, and would advise him as a friend. Mr Benton stated the cause of quarrel between Carroll and himself, when I gave him my opinion decidedly. that there was no ground whatever for dispute between them, and advised him to let the affair drop. he however persisted in his determination to fight Carroll, about the same time Gen Jackson informed me that he had referred Mr Benton to me for advice, that I would advise him as a friend

Robt Purdy

12146

Exhibit Number 4

Certificate of the Application of Jesse Burton to have Jurisdiction in 1813, in the Affair with Connolly made

To all Candid and Reflecting Men.

1824 - Sept.

Extract from a Pamphlet addressed to the People of the United States, on the Presidential election, by Jesse Benton, of Nashville, the residence of General Jackson, as published in the Raleigh Register, North Carolina, and edited by Joseph Gales & Son. Mr. Jesse Benton is brother to Thomas H. Benton, Senator of the United States from the State of Missouri, Mr. Jesse Benton is a respectable citizen of Tennessee, and is an Elector in favor of Mr. Crawford.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

In order to throw some additional light on the character of one of the candidates, we publish in to-day's Register, an extract from an address to the People of the United States, by Jesse Benton of Tennessee, (a native of Orange county, in this State, and brother of Thomas H. Benton, a Senator from Missouri,) and if one half of what this writer states, be true (we trust however, for the sake of humanity, that some of the facts are too highly coloured) we cannot but wonder how any man who has the least regard for virtue or decency of character, and more especially any religious man, can support Andrew Jackson as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

We acknowledge that some of the facts disclosed are, in their nature so revolting to our feelings, as almost to stagger belief. The author's name however, is attached, (a name familiar to the people of this State) and he defies a refutation of the charges advanced, with a fearlessness of manner that could only result from a conviction of their truth. If the facts stated should not be controvered, then let the people PAUSE—before they place this second Nero—this prototype of Caligula, in the Presidential Chair.

We have just received, says the Register, a Pamphlet from the state of Tennessee, entitled an "Address to the people of the United States, on the Presidential Election, by JESSE BENTON," from which we make the following extract:

After the announciation of General Jackson for the Presidency, through the interference of his pretended friends, the affair which was designed merely as a compliment to the General, or a scheme to affect the senatorial election, was turned into an earnest effort in favor of his pretensions. A few dependants, as well as those who were seeking for some popular theme on which to ride into power themselves, took advantage of the good fortune which had attended his military operations, and urged his claims with the most unceasing efforts. The expected plunder of public offices, and his known partiality for his favorites, whetted their zeal, and increased their clamours. Meetings were called, and a number of the unreflecting and complying part of the people were induced to pledge their support. The support of Jackson became the watchword on all occasions, and none but those who would join the cry in his favour were to be considered worthy of public employment. The great mass of the people were unacquainted with the pretensions of rival candidates, and the greatest exertions have uniformly been made, either to keep them out of view, or to present their claims in the most odious shape. State pride was appealed to, and the services of Jackson recounted, enlarged and dwelt upon, until every species of flattery and adulation was exhausted. The people were taken as by storm, and carried along with the torrent until it began to be considered almost treason to resist the current.

Under this excitement of popular feeling, the Legislature of Tennessee met, and a Senator was to be elected in the place of Colonel Williams, whose term of service had expired. It was soon discovered that Williams stood too high in the estimation of the public and of the Legislature of Tennessee, to be supplanted by an ordinary rival. After mustering all the charges which could be brought against him, (the whole amount of which was that he did not worship Jackson,) and combining all the forces of the opposite factions, it was clearly foreseen that a large majority were in favor of Williams, against all and every opponent. The faction became desperate, and as a last resort determined that Jackson himself should come upon the field. The plan was organized, and Jackson was announced as if without his knowledge or consent; when in fact it was predetermined for months before, that Williams should be beat at all hazards. At the bare mention of the plan, a majority of the members were struck with astonishment and disgust. To bring up Jackson, at that late hour, when every other opponent had been driven from the field, seemed so unfair, so much like the gratification of personal hostility, that the honest indignation of impartial men was excited, and many who were friends of Jackson could not think he would consent to the scheme. Another objection which presented itself to all who regarded the rights of their fellow-citizens was, that it had been the custom to allow the eastern section of the state a Senator for the purpose of having the interests of each section fairly and fully represented.

It was discovered after the canvass of a few days amid the extraordinary excitement, when every reason that could be advanced was urged in favor of Jackson; when members had been threatened, persuaded, and managed, in every way possible, that the friends of Williams yet held the majority, and that without further exertion he would yet prevail. In this state of things, a messenger was dispatched for Jackson himself to appear on the ground, his presence being deemed indispensable. He came, and personally exerted himself to promote his election. Members were again appealed to in every shape in which they were accessible. It was urged that defeat would be ruinous to the prospects of Jackson for President, and that his presence as Senator would greatly advance his prospects. It was urged that the people were in his favour for Senator, as they had recommended him for President. Many members, by such arguments and representations, were induced to vote for him, contrary to their own inclination and known will. And with the full benefit of all these circumstances, the vote, when taken, was, for Jackson 35, Williams 25.

Those who understood the true interest of Tennessee, then exclaimed against the appointment of Jackson as Senator in Congress. It was then clearly foreseen, and fully predicted, that he would be induced to bargain southern interests for *northern votes*. The great northern measure of imposing prohibitory duties, so as to compel us to [illegible] manufactures at their [illegible] which was inserted contrary to the General's report, and does more justice to the men of Kentucky; but such a history as can be supported by the evidence of all impartial men to whom his whole course has been familiar, and who now view with astonishment his projected elevation.

In order to add to the military fame of Jackson, and attach veneration to his character, it is said by his friends, that he partook of the toils of the Revolution. I have never understood that he asserted this to be a fact, although I do not doubt that if old enough, he would have taken a part in the contest, for he is truly a man of "blood and carnage," yet I have no evidence that he did so, or that the statement by his friends is any thing else than an electioneering story. The first conspicuous acts of his life in Tennessee, may be found at the race-ground and cock-fight. At such places he was for many years, even up to the period of his joining the army, a leader and conspicuous actor. And it is a notorious fact, that he was scarce ever known to leave a race-ground without having participated in an affray or riot, or at least a quarrel. His whole life has been a scene of confusion, and no man can point to a single day on which he had been at peace with the world, or during which he was not at open and violent enmity with some individual; nay, most of the time, with numerous individuals in public or private life: not political differences or ordinary misunderstandings, but quarrels of the most violent, rancorous and deadly nature. To recount the numerous rencounters, affrays, and personal controversies in which he has been engaged, would be truly a tedious task. He has only fought one duel himself on fair and equal terms, and that was with Charles Dickinson. In this affair, after receiving the fire of his antagonist, and reserving his own, he took deliberate aim, and shot his adversary through the body a mortal wound. He has been the promoter of various duels, and has always evinced a disposition to see the practice encouraged. He was, so report says, a chief manager in a duel between two young gentlemen about sixteen years of age, their pistols near touching. Another of a desperate character between Mr. O. and Mr. D. and many others.

Tradition tells us, that some thirty years ago, he made an attack upon an unarmed man, named Roberts, himself literally loaded with arms.

* * * * * * * * * * *

At another time, he is said to have travelled two hundred miles to fight an old man, Governor Sevier: met him unarmed on the public highway, and compelled him to retire behind his company for protection. He has, on all occasions, discovered a disposition to bully his opponent, and is as willing to be considered dangerous, as to be exposed to peril: yet I do not deny him all the courage, the savage ferocity his friends lay claim to. By his own confession, he delights to dwell on scenes of "blood and carnage." But without stopping to trace him through the turbulent course of his private life, and without recurring to those transactions which it might be supposed would be brought into view on this occasion, and which would not fail to cast a crimson glow of shame on the face of his nearest friends, I will proceed to inquire into his public acts, from the period of his entering the service of the United States as a general of militia.

Soon after the declaration of war, a call was made on the state of Tennessee for two thousand of her volunteers, to march to the lower country, and there to act under the orders of Gen. Wilkinson. Gen. Jackson had the command of these troops as Brigadier-General, and proceeded with them to Natchez. At this place an order reached him from the War Department, requiring him to dismiss his troops. Although this order was, no doubt, expected to have reached him before that time, and no injury was designed to the troops, or advantage contemplated by the government from their situation, yet General Jackson manifested great violence on the occasion, inflamed the troops, with a view to render the government odious, and himself popular, and declared that the volunteers should not be compelled to enlist, for he would march them back to their homes. This was an occasion on which a true patriot would have explained the order, and done all in his power to render the soldiers satisfied with the government. Not so with the General: He determined to become popular with the army, suffer who would. On the return of the troops to Tennessee, they were discharged: the discharge was final: but on receiving intelligence, several months after the massacre at Fort Mimms, and waiving all objections, these patriotic men again turned out to the number of two thousand or more, and marched under their former leader to the scene of action. In this campaign, General Jackson, as Major-General of militia, had command of all the troops from Tennessee. And in organizing the staff of this militia army, furnished the most conclusive evidence of his disposition to advance his own relations and his particular adherents, without regard to qualification, or the claims of others. His nephew-in-law, Stokely D. Hays, was appointed Quarter master General. Another nephew-in-law, Coffee, was appointed by himself a General of cavalry, or mounted infantry, (a new proceeding in military operations.) Others of his kinsmen were placed around him, and the residue of his officers, or most of them, were filled by those who had aided, or certified in his behalf in relation to an affray in which he had been concerned previous to his joining the army. Thus, in the very outset of the campaign, did he manifest partiality, and disregard for qualification for offices, creating thereby a general feeling of disgust in the army. Some of those who had checked him in private life, took warning from the promotion of his certificate-makers and bullies, and kept out of the army in consequence.

Determined to reap all the honors of the campaign himself, and prevent the participation of the troops of East Tennessee in the applause which was expected to attend an easy conquest of half-armed savages, [illegible] lunteer colonels, who had brought themselves under Jackson's displeasure, by refusing to serve under Coffee, were arrested, and one of them sacrificed to the vanity and pride of the General and his nephew Coffee. The other would have shared the same fate, but for the firmness of himself and friends. Another instance of the malignant cruelty of General Jackson was to be found in the case of the late General Roberts. This brave, upright and honest soldier knew no deceit, nor feared the face of man. He had toiled faithfully in the service of his country, and was among the most zealous and ardent of the officers of militia. His unbending spirit had caused offence to the General, and sought the first opportunity afforded by a temporary indiscretion, proceeding alone from a want of sufficient knowledge of military rules, to have him arrested and tried, and would have, most likely, deprived him of command, had not the death of the old and faithful soldier disappointed the General of his victim.

Another call for militia was made; and the regiment of regulars commanded by Colonel Williams also came to his assistance. Of this regiment, Thomas H. Benton, with whom the General had the rencounter a short time previous, was Lieutenant Colonel; and this of itself was sufficient with him to create distrust and malignity towards the whole regiment. Thomas H. Benton was forced to leave the regiment; but owing to the remonstrances of the officers, he again joined them. The regiment was then marked for ruin; the officers who had recruited them were sent home, and the men transferred to an old regiment. The most of the officers were never allowed to see service again; while several hundred thousand dollars were given to keep Coffee in command. This was contrived by offering to receive mounted men just before a draft took place among the militia. As the latter were all classed, they knew when their tour would begin. For the sake of twenty or thirty dollars per month, and the convenience of riding, they volunteered freely, and were placed under Coffee. Thus was a force raised and officered without legal authority: the drafts were still made, as if no volunteers had turned out.

The 39th regiment, in the battle of the Horse-Shoe, lost as many men as the whole of the army besides; and in the ensuing summer the climate of the lower country killed one fifth: yet the barbarous act of driving the officers home, and transferring the men, took place through the agency of Jackson. I will remark here, that from the commencement of the Creek war to the battle of Orleans, Jackson was complained of by the officers for not allowing them to make official statements.

It was during the Creek war, that the execution of John Wood, a young militia man, took place, to the justification of which several pages of Jackson's, alias Eaton's book, is applied. It may have been conformable to the strict rules of military discipline, but it had a sickening effect at the time throughout the country. There were other executions which occurred under his military despotism, which are *suppressed* in the books. One of these scenes to which I allude, was the execution of six militiamen, under circumstances calculated to excite the utmost horror among a civilized and humane people. These composed a part of the drafted militia, who went out under the impression that they were to serve only three months. To satisfy all doubts in this respect, it is said they procured the opinion of a court martial of their officers at home, and the private opinion of some of the officers, among whom, report states, there was one Brigadier General of the militia, previous to their marching for the army, all of whom concurred in the opinion that they were bound for only three months. At the expiration of this time, they returned home, were advertised as deserters, and on being advised that they had done wrong, went back five hundred miles, willingly, and without being confined and forced back as criminals. Among these men was one preacher of the gospel, [illegible] under twenty-one years of age, who had fought bravely during two tours previously. At least three of the six had families; two or three of them were charged with some other violation of the law, besides desertion. The soldiers who executed the sentence of the law, certainly aimed to miss the youth who had served the two tours before; only one struck him near the hip. They were all considered dead, and the soldiers who executed them had marched off. Some young officers happened, in indulging their curiosity by looking at the slain, to discover the young man open an eye. "Here is one of them winks his eye; he is not dead yet." For God's sake don't shoot me again," said the young soldier, who had been pretending to be dead. The hour for their execution had passed, and General Flouroy dared to spare his life. He died, though, in three or four days. These men were poor and friendless. Their distressed wives and helpless children were left to sink under their load of misery—to mourn over their untimely, unnecessary, cruel and inhuman death. Their General was all powerful; hence the tongue of reproach was silenced, and this scene of blood is sunk into oblivion, or remembered only to be thought of, but not whispered to the prejudice of the would-be President. These men were put to death about the close of the war, and after, it is stated, the treaty with England.

A short time before the execution of these militiamen, seven regular soldiers were shot near Nashville, by a band of regulars scarcely sufficient to guard the prisoners. They were confined in a house and taken out and executed one at a time, there being scarcely enough men for the purpose of executing and guarding at the same moment. An eighth soldier was to have been executed at the same time. He was a young man who had deserted one month before his time expired. Gen. Jackson doomed him to die with the others. He was saved by a writ of habeas corpus from Judge M'Nairy, who fell under Jackson's displeasure for snatching this one victim from his blood-stained hands. If Jackson's army had been at hand, no doubt Judge M'Nairy would have [illegible]

lick. Mr. James Jackson got a body of land at Colbert's ferry, in the same manner, worth, the way the land was then selling, at least half a million of dollars. The mode they practised was, by making these reserves to the Indians, with the right to sell. The law forbids such bargains, but the article giving the right to sell, superseded the statute. These contracts were not binding until the treaty received the sanction of the President and Senate. After proper delays, the treaty was ratified. The news of the ratification of the treaty and of these reserves, arrived at the town of Franklin during the sitting of the circuit court. Instantly two companies of knowing ones formed to buy the land. They found the lick was secured by the persons concerned. The Hon. James Trimble, Ephraim Foster, Charles G. Olmstead, and William Banks, Esqrs. went off, post haste, for two companies, to purchase the land. After a journey of 200 miles, day and night, in which some of them broke down on the road, they arrived in the nation. They called on Colbert. No words can express their astonishment on finding that the day after the treaty was ratified in Washington city, though one thousand miles off, that the agent, Bonnaitty, had confirmed the lick and land contracts for Lewis, Jackson, and others. John Williams and John H. Eaton were the Senators. The treaty making power is vested in the President and Senate, the House of Representatives being considered too numerous to be trusted with business that requires great secrecy. Lewis and Senator Eaton are brothers-in-law; according to their friend *Edwards*, no secrets among *relations*. There was something so base in this mode of cheating the government, that the parties concerned seemed to wish to hide their guilt by their ingenuity. They pretended it was but a small affair, that if government chose, it might, by paying their $20,000 back, though they had paid it in goods, that they would give up the land. Some of us had informed government of the trick, and the office was seized. The party have been active in their hostility to Col. Williams ever since.

When the public land was selling at Huntsville, General Jackson attended the sale, and took every step necessary to prevent people from bidding against him. He intrigued, and by the terror of his name, deterred people from bidding against him. He got four quarter sections at $2 per acre. Report says that Governor Bibb would have given on the spot, $30,000 for his bargain. When his first bid was made, some one in the crowd bid $10. The crier could not hear this bid and it was not repeated.

After the Seminole campaign, Congress attempted to inquire into his acts: his raising and officering troops without authority; his putting men to death illegally; and his acts of war on a friendly power. The General attended, and threatened to cut off the ears of members of both Houses. About the same time, he went to Murfreesborough, and bullied the Tennessee Legislature, telling them that if they did not pass such laws, "that by God any twelve good and lawful men would find them guilty of perjury."

General Jackson's people talk much of his dignity and urbanity. Some five or six years ago, our Congressional candidates were addressing a large collection of people in Nashville. In the midst of Colonel Cannon's speech, General Jackson observed, "This is five damned infernal lies you have told, and I can prove you guilty of three." Cannon, in a calm and firm tone replied, "I will not descend to your vulgarity of language, but what you say is unfounded," and then proceeded with as much dignity and calmness as if he had not been interrupted. The General endeavored to prove his assertions, but failed. He threatened chastisement; but his situation became so awkward, that his friends got ashamed and hacked out; and the General did the same.

I have now given enough of these disgusting details. Gen. Jackson [illegible] Eaton to polish off his "Life of Jackson." It is in fact his own work; he has now come forward to reap the fruits of his labour for many years, in giving false impressions of himself. The veil must now come off; he shall stand as he is before the people. If I colour too high, he has a host of active partizans to defend him; public indignation would sink me; and as I make these statements before his face, he can send the cure at the same time to the world. Gen. Jackson is not to be shook by weak and malignant efforts of private enemies. Before his military fame added to his pride and strength, he would go all length to ruin those he hated. He has now arrayed for the prosecution of his ambitious scheme around him all that is formidable in society. The pistol, the dagger, and the press are at his command. The truth is, now, the yoke and the chains are seriously presented to us; we rise to support all that is sacred among freemen, a sound administration of our national affairs. We belong to the nation, but to no personal faction. We are for Crawford and Gallatin, only because they are wise and honest politicians: but we are willing to accept of Clay or Macon, any other sound man. Mr. Crawford has collected nearly two hundred millions of public money in seven years; he has paid thirty millions of public debts; paid millions yearly to the revolutionary soldiers; he has saved all the land purchasers from ruin; he has taken all their paper money as if it had been gold or silver, and by his superior talents made it as good as specie to the government. Yet strange! the very people whom he relieved most about their land payments, are now his greatest enemies. This has all been the work of that master-spirit at intrigue John Quincy Adams. He wrought on Jackson in the west to aid his views, and he started Calhoun in the south, from the same motive. Wherever these men influence the public voice, nought is to be heard but calumnies against Crawford. But our eyes have been opened by the A. D. plot. Let the people know the truth and they will do right. Jefferson.

duced to *bargain* southern interests for *northern votes*. The great northern measure of imposing prohibitory duties, so as to compel us to purchase of northern manufacturers at their own prices, was distinctly foreseen and exclaimed against, before Jackson went from home. The bait, it was well understood, would be thrown out, and it was not doubted but he would *barter the interests of the south for his own promotion*. He felt secure at home let him do as would; and for the votes of Pennsylvania, and the prospect of gaining Ohio, New-York, and other tariff states, he misrepresented the interests and wishes of his own constituents.

It was not denied by those who sent them there, that the object of his going into the Senate was to electioneer for President. We find him at Washington, bowing and cringing to all his former foes, save only his greatest rival, Mr. Crawford: to him he preserved a haughty demeanor, seeming to feel too much resentment at supposed injuries to forgive him. He is seen with hosts of sycophants dancing attendance on his person and flattering his vanity. He is placed at the head of the military committee, where his predecessor presided with so much skill and honor to himself and his state; and by his friends he is expected there to make some figure: but alas! his speeches if he delivered any, have never reached the public. He voted, and that was all; and even that by far too much, for he voted away the rights and interests of his constituents. At the close of the session, when the memorial of Edwards was introduced into the house, and its supporters overwhelmed by the indignant feelings of a large majority of the members, the General looked wise, asked leave of absence, took the road homeward different from his usual course, spent a night on the road with Edwards, and on his return was not idle in causing to be circulated the most injurious insinuations against Mr. Crawford.

As a statesman, General Jackson could never rise above mediocrity; he is not deficient in ordinary capacity, for ordinary transactions; but his restless temper can never yield to the confinement and attention necessary to a man of general information. Boisterous in ordinary conversation, he makes up in oaths what he lacks in argument, and is in the habit of attempting to bow beat any opponent. Such has been the habits of the man in private life. He may for a time and under peculiar circumstances, affect a different demeanor, but it will be all affectation. The public career of Andrew Jackson is too notorious to require repetition. For all the good he has done for you, for all that has been done by the gallant men that have fought and suffered under his command, he has received all the honour and all the profit. 'Tis true, he has essayed to divide with his *near relatives*, and *immediate dependants*; but to the great mass of the army, the gallant officers of various grades, who came not within the range of his peculiar favor, he has distributed but a small share of praise. Let us now for a moment revert to the early history of this man's life; not indeed the history published by a degen hant biographer, who, who as a reward for his writing was placed in the Senate of the United States, and whose whole book is made up of the General's official reports, with the exception of one solitary truth relative to the Kentucky troops at Orleans,

vent the participation of the troops of East Tennessee in the applause which was expected to attend an easy conquest of half-armed savages, he eagerly rushed forward, regardless of consequences, and without making the necessary provision for the subsistence of his army. Gen. Coffee, with one thousand of his mounted men, attacked and destroyed a village containing two hundred inhabitants, at Talashachee. In his official report of this action, the honor and praise is bestowed on his nephew, his self-appointed General of horse. The next affair was at Talladega, in which, according to his official report, "he received the most important assistance from the Quartermaster-General, Col. *Stokely D. Hays*," (another of his nephews-in-law.) Thus did he attempt to bolster up the reputation and advance the standing of his own kinsmen, at the expense of other officers of more merit and real talents. After this battle, the army on returning to camp, found itself destitute of provisions, no sufficient arrangements having been made to supply them. The winter was approaching, the volunteers, who had only expected to remain a short time, as their time would expire at any rate the 10th of December, had not provided themselves for a winter campaign, claimed their discharge, and wished to return home. Their application was treated with contempt, their officers insulted, and themselves denounced as deserters, cowards, and every abusive epithet applied to them.

Yes, fellow citizens, two regiments of as gallant men as ever marched to a field of battle, composed chiefly of the first men in the country, or the sons of the most respectable families, some of whom have since filled the most dignified stations, and many of whom were men of equal, nay superior intelligence to Jackson himself; these men, in whose bosoms glowed as much true patriotism as in that of their commanding General, were termed traitors, deserters, cowards; were threatened with being shot, the militia planted on the hills to impede their march, and the body guard of the General called out with their pieces of artillery, and lighted matches, to hurl destruction through their ranks. Many of the gallant and intelligent young men composing this guard, shrunk with horror and disgust from the duty assigned them, and felt themselves imposed upon and degraded by the shameful display they were compelled to make.

Finally, the volunteers returned home, and Carroll, their Inspector-General, possessing more popularity with the army and the people, than the General and all his kinsmen, was despatched to Tennessee for additional forces. He soon returned with eight hundred and fifty mounted men, chiefly heads of families, who had agreed to serve a tour of sixty days, choosing their own officers, and retaining to themselves the privilege of being commanded by no other than of their own choice, except himself, as their commander in chief. Notwithstanding this stipulation, it was so managed that his kinsman and General at horse, of his own creation, continued with the army as a General, and to the battles fought during the expedition, he was alleged to have contributed largely to the favorable result. In the last affair, the army was taken by surprise, and some confusion took place. The Nashville guards stood firm, and order was at length restored. Two of the

pleasure for snatching this one victim from his blood-stained hands. If Jackson's army had been at hand, no doubt Judge M'Nairy would have shared the fate of Judge Hall and Judge Fromentin. Capital punishments in an army are designed for example as well as for penalty; but in this case it was an example of horror to peaceful citizens: no army was there to witness the bloody tragedy. He has ever been a man of "blood and carnage."

Gen. Jackson has always been charged with partiality to his own kinsmen, and dependants among his Tennessee troops; but at the siege of N. Orleans, he manifested his feelings of partiality on a much more extensive scale. This disposition was there transferred to the Kentuckians; and because a few men of that State, but half armed and deserted by their fellow soldiers, retired before an overwhelming force, he proclaimed to the world, "the Kentuckians ingloriously fled." The men of Kentucky, brave and rash to a fault, have been at all times among the foremost to obey their country's call. During this war, they had suffered much, and bled freely. Their bones are scattered from Orleans to the river Thames in Canada. Kentucky is the home of most of my relations. Among the thousands of her brave sons, one of them Capt. Hart, nonly died on the bloody plains of Raizin.

After this vile slander on the state of Kentucky, how can Gen. Jackson presume to ask for their support? How can he turn to the men of Georgia, the freemen of North Carolina, whom he has branded with the most abusive epithets "old women, cowards, and effeminate creatures, unfit to appear among their fellow-men," and yet ask them for their support? Yes, even the brave men of East Tennessee did not escape his abuse or his reproaches.—But it is not in his nature to expect any thing else but submission and humble flattery to his will.

Gen. Jackson dictated the treaty with the Creek Indians, from his own showing. Among other articles was one making a grant of land to himself and Hawkins, the other commissioner.

Previous to the Seminole campaign, and previous to the General's leaving Nashville, a friend of his, Capt. John Gordon, and a nephew of Mrs. Jackson's, Capt. John Donelson, were dispatched to Pensacola, where they bought 220 lots in town, and 1500 acres of land one mile from it. Gordon told me, that they drew on Orleans for the money, and were authorized to draw for a very large amount more than they laid out. He refused to tell me who the purchases were made for. He further stated, that he went directly from that place, and joined the General, who had by this time gone on. He stated that he had left Jackson in the Seminole country, but that he would return directly home, and send General Gaines to occupy Pensacola. It turned out that Jackson had to come by himself and seize the place. John H. Eaton, James Jackson, and others of the General's friends, are known to be concerned in this speculation.

At the Chickasaw treaty, General Jackson and Governor Shelby were the commissioners. Previous to the treaty, William B. Lewis, one of the General's men, came to Franklin and formed a partnership with Robert P. Currin, to secure a salt lick at the treaty, worth, it was supposed, thousands. The treaty was so managed, that Lewis got the

against Crawford. But our eyes have been opened by the A. B. plot. Let the people know the truth and they will do right. Jefferson, Madison, Macon, all our Republican fathers tell us Crawford is the proper man to be our next President.

This is an extraordinary age. We have seen a Robespiere surrounded by his minions, singing hosannas in his praise, amidst the shrieks, the tears and the groans of his murdered victims. We have seen a Benedict Arnold conquering nature in his marches through the northern wilderness, performing prodigies of valor, in his winter campaigns against Quebec where the gallant Montgomery fell. The same Arnold led back his troops, fighting every step for hundreds of miles, impeded in his progress by rivers, lakes and enemies before and behind him; and again we see him foremost among the brave at the great battle of Saratoga, where Burgoyne was forced to surrender ten thousand British troops to the American arms. Yet after all this display of patriotism, this man, in the absence of General Washington, bargained the American army to the British for a trifling sum of money. A providential discovery saved us, and the traitor fled to the enemy. An awful warning of the danger of trusting ambitious military men with power.

Fellow-Citizens: In the foregoing delineation of the character of General Jackson, I do not only speak my own knowledge, but I express the opinions, the knowledge, and the feelings of hundreds, yes, thousands of the most intelligent and honest men of Tennessee. I speak those sentiments which would be seen through the columns of Tennessee newspapers, were it not that the most efficacious means have been adopted to subsidize some, and intimidate others, throughout the state. Such has been the spirit of domineering tyranny exercised by himself and his partisans, that it is apparent martyrdom for any man to act freely and independently on this subject.

But could the deliberate judgment of the reflecting part of his own state be fairly expressed; could the intelligent of his own vicinity be induced to answer impartially, fully, and freely, to the question, Shall Andrew Jackson be President of the United States? they would shudder at the thought, and with one voice declare that he is unfit, by temper, talent, and disposition, for the exalted station. Should, however, the blind infatuation which misleads many honest men to support his cause, extend so far, and increase so much, as to place him in the chair of state, we may look for wars, factions, broils and commotions; every thing will yield to ambition and violence; hosts of kinsmen and dependents will fill all lucrative offices, from the accomplished Quartermaster Stokely, down to his former race-riders; and it will be well for us, should we not, by the appearance of another Cæsar in the history of republics, require yet another Brutus to wind up the scene.

JESSE BENTON.

September, 1824.

Murfreesboro October 4th 1824

Sir,

Having been requested by ~~[illegible]~~ Captain A. J. Donelson to make the following of General Andrew Jackson who acted as my friend a statement of ~~my~~ conduct in a duel between Mr Jesse Benton and myself, which took place in June 1813, I submit the following, which, in every important point is strictly correct.

I had been challenged by Littleton Johnston a young officer of the army, and for reasons which it is unnecessary to detail, I refused to meet him. Not satisfied with my refusal, he applied to Mr Benton to act as his friend and be the bearer of a second challenge to me without knowledge of my having declined to meet Johnston, he came to Nashville, and delivered a second challenge from him (Johnston) to me, on receipt of which, I stated to Mr Benton that I would give him an answer the next day. Mr Benton having a knowledge of the circumstances of the affair between Johnston and myself, I thought it probable that he was disposed to make himself the principal. I therefore determined to inform him by note that I would not fight Johnston, but that if he would volunteer in his behalf he should be accommodated with a meeting. I then went to General Jackson's and informed him of what had passed, and requested the favor of him to hand to Mr Benton the note which I intended writing to him. The General stated that he

12147

could perceive no cause of quarrel between Mr Benton and me; that he would come to Nashville on the following day for the purpose of bringing about an amicable adjustments of the affair, and accordingly he did come to town, and at my request, delivered to Mr Benton ~~a~~ note which I had prepared before his arrival, and of which the following is a copy.

Nashville June 11th 1813

Sir, I presume you were apprized, that I would not have any thing to do with Mr Johnston in the way he requested, and your coming forwards as his friend, after having this knowledge, makes its probable you have volunteered in his behalf. If so, you can explain to Genl Jackson, your object and your wishes, and it will only rest with your self the line of conduct you intend to pursue here, as no communications from Johnston will be attended to by me

I am &c McCarroll

On delivering the note to Mr Benton, General Jackson, as I was then informed, stated to him ~~in~~ I ~~[illegible]~~ that ~~[illegible]~~ he was under no obligation to fight me; and advised him to consult with some experienced gentleman, who would doubtless give him the same advice. This he did do, as I was afterwards informed by a gentleman he consulted on the subject, who gave to him the same. However, after most of the day had elapsed, he handed to General Jackson a note in the following words.

Nashville 12th June 1813

Major Carroll

Sir, I consider the note you sent me as

[illegible] the spirit of hostility, and moreover I consider your conduct with regard to Mr Johnston as unjustifiable; I therefore deem it necessary to request that you will cause the necessary preparations to be made for a decisive settlement of the affair in which we are engaged - You will please to inform me as early as possible as I shall be in complete readiness by twelve o'clock to morrow - I have the honor to be &c

Jesse Benton

Major Carroll

He was informed by the General, that I would meet him, and it was agreed between them, that on the day next ensuing, at twelve o'clock, the friends of Mr Benton and General Jackson should meet in Nashville, for the purpose of agreeing upon the rules which were to govern the parties in terminating the affair, the matter having proceeded so far. I conceived it to be my duty to adopt such measures as would place me on equal footing with my adversary, who was known to be a finish exterminating marksman with a pistol; and, as I never had shot much, I concluded that it would have no advantage if the distance was short, and therefore determined on ten feet. This determination I made known to General Jackson, who said, that having been challenged, I had the right of selecting the distance; but as I had expressed equally the right of assigning the time of meeting, I could in a few days have to shoot well, and therefore he thought that there should be no great objection to the usual distance of thirty feet. Finding that I was determined to adhere to the distance first selected, the General

after

12148

proposed that it should be increased at least to fifteen feet. After making an experiment by shooting a few times, I [illegible] [illegible] suggestion, decided not to alter the distance I had at first chosen. I mention this circumstance, because General Jackson has been incorrectly charged, with advising the selection of a short distance with a view of making the combat a desperate one. At the time appointed, General Jackson and the friends of Mr Benton met in Nashville, and rules and regulations for governing the parties in bringing the affair to a close, were drawn up and signed by them. And, altho I had an undoubted right to fix the time of meeting, yet, that was conceded by the courtesy of Genl Jackson to Mr Benton; and he did appoint for that purpose six o'clock the next morning. In further proof of the conciliating disposition of the General, he called on me twice, the same afternoon the rules were agreed to, (at the request of Mr Benton and his friends as he informed me) to get me to consent to an expansion of the distance to which I would not agree. The next morning we met at the place appointed; and after our pistols were loaded, Mr Benton and myself took our positions, ten feet from each other, standing back to back, after being asked if we were ready, and both answering in the affirmative, the word fire was given

when we wheeled and fired. Mr Benton was severely wounded, and myself slightly. At the time the word fire was given, and at the moment of wheeling, I observed, that Mr Benton came round with quick quickness to a very low squatting position. Such a manoeuvre being unexpected, I inquired of General Jackson, on leaving the ground, if it was correct or honorable. He replied that it was not; but, that he thought Mr Benton was mortally wounded, and that it would be improper in us to say any thing about it; that if he died the disgrace of his conduct ought to die with him; and if he lived, the thorns and difficulties of life would be sufficiently numerous without the addition of those, which the publicity of the matter would certainly throw in his way.

The foregoing statement contains all the material circumstances that I recollect at present. I will just add, that throughout the whole affair, so far from General Jackson's attempting to excite a quarrel, his advice to me was of the most conciliating and forbearing character.

Respectfully
Your Obt. Serv.t
W. McCarroll

Capt. Andw J Donaldson
Davidson County.

12149

Captain Andrew J. Donnaldson
Davidson County
Tennessee

Gen. Connell
Statement of the
Action with Lyon
at Springfield

Nashville October 8th 1842

Dear Sir,

I shall be obliged to you, for a statement, in answer to this note, of the purport of a conversation lately held between yourself and Joseph Norvell, Printer and Publisher of the Nashville Whig, with regard to the character of the changes lately adopted by Mr Lyon Benton, and published by said Norvell, against Mr Adams

Yours &c

W. Carl Parish

Saml. D. Donelson

12151

1824

Copy of a
letter to
Lord Panmure
received, says
that Mr M[illegible]
acknowledges
Brenton Pay-
[illegible] letter to him
and [illegible]
on —
[illegible] —

Re Brenton

Nashville Oct. 9. 1824

Most Worshipful Sir & Brother,

Previous to the adjournment of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee at its late meeting in this town, the Undersigned were appointed a Committee to carry into effect the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted —

"Resolved that a Committee be appointed to communicate to our late M. W. Grand Master Gen Andrew Jackson the thanks of this Grand Lodge for the zeal he has manifested for the good of the craft, and for the impartiality, judgment and ability with which he has presided over the deliberations of this body — and that said committee be directed to assure him of the respect which is felt by this Grand Lodge for his character as a man and a mason, and of the fraternal regard towards him which is entertained by us, individually and collectively."

In compliance with the above resolution we take this early opportunity to transmit you a copy, and in so doing we beg leave to assure you, that

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it affords us peculiar pleasure to act as agents for communicating sentiments which are so justly and sincerely entertained towards one who has rendered himself eminent in every situation in which he has been placed, and who in the army, in the State, in the domestic circle, and in the peaceful recess of the masonic temple, is alike useful, distinguished, and esteemed.

Permit us to add assurances of the respect and regard which we individually entertain towards you as a fellow citizen and a member of our order.

Yours fraternally,

W. G. Hunt
G. W. Blackburn
H. Lommson

Committee of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee

Resolutions & address
of the Grand Lodge
by its committee
to
A. Jackson Grand
Master

M. W. Andrew Jackson,
late Grand Master of the
Grand Lodge of
Tennessee

12153

Brooklyn Oct. 10th 1824

Gentlemen

Your communication on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the Grand Conventions of Knights Templar and Knights of the Red Cross, I have received, and in the hurry of business, I have not before had time to answer it.

Among the friends I have been called upon to affix my name to a Grand Chartering from time and other letters which will come, I have long felt a delicacy with respect to the Chartering of Grand Lodges, that I have never had, of the craft, found such an occasion to be necessary, and I believe, I have never, in the Chartering of Grand Lodges, which I have given, a Power which gives a Power of Appeal which Power under circumstances, is more than enough for the Chartered Lodge, which may stand by and be any thing.

I have been called upon to consent for my name to be placed on a Chart for a Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, but I do not like the Chartering of Grand Lodges, without regard, I should like to have with great regard, I should like to have

your Fraternity

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

12154

Oct 10th 1829

Dear Sir

Mr Audubon a naturalist of distinguished talents an amiable and worthy man is about making drawings of American birds with a view of completing a System of American ornithology. The specimens of his work he has to show as the highest credit to his taste his talents and industry. He intends to spend the ensuing winter in Florida in quite exclusively connected with his pecuniary prospects he knows no one in that Territory and as much of his time will be spent in the woods or places remote from the large settlements he deems it almost indispensible to him to have such letters as will secure him a safe and friendly reception thro the country where he will be a perfect stranger

My personal regard for Mr Audubon my acquaintance with you him every aid in my power towards the completion of a work which must highly interest and gratify every American induces me to ask of you to favor him with such a letter as will secure him a kind reception in every part of Florida. He will not be able

12155

to go through Nashville as his prospects make it more eligible
for him to descend the River along which he can collect a greater
variety of birds than by land. This circumstance to request that
you would direct a letter to him at Louisville Ky to the
care of Nicholas Berthoud

As a letter from you will be of more service to Mr Audubon
than to any other person I shall make no apology
for giving you this trouble

yours with esteem

Henry Baldwin

Pittsburgh 11 October 1824

Mr John J. Audubon begs Leave
to Inform General Jackson that he is
a Naturalized Citizen of U. States
since about Twenty Years — Mr Berthoud
of Shippingport Ky. is a Brother in Law
of his

Genl Andrew Jackson —

PITTSBURGH
OCT
11
P.

PAID 25

Genl Andrew Jackson

Nashville
Tenn

Mon K

Oct. 15th 1824

Mr General Jackson

Dr Martha Adams Cr

1824 April 29th	To	Balance of an Account	$0 ·· 25
	To	Balance of A Ribbon Basket	1 ·· 00
	To	Making 4 Shirts at 150	6 ·· 00
	To	Thread & Buttons for do	0 ·· 50
	To	1/4 yd Linen at $1	0 ·· 25
October 2d	To	1 Worked Handkerchief	2 ·· 00
	To	Cleaning & Trimming A Bonnet	2 ·· 00
	To	Lining & Wire for do	0 ·· 75
	To	2 yds Ribbon at 50c	1 ·· 00
	To	1/4 Ribbon Narrow	0 ·· 37½
			$14 ·· 12½

Received payment

Martha Adams

Oct 15th	To	1 Silk Handkerchief	$1 ·· 75
	To	1 Lace Cravat	0 ·· 25
	To	Making do & pattern	0 ·· 50
			2 ·· 50

Received payment

Martha Adams

12157
~~12157~~

On Board the Steam boat New York October 18th 1824

My dear General

With all the feelings of affectionate gratitude I have received your kind and highly valued letter. This is not however the first and greatest obligation that binds me to general Jackson; Had you witnessed my anxiety when on a sudden all hope was lost and the flower of the British army was on their way to Louisiana; you would with better judge what I felt of relief, joy, and pride, on receiving the glorious assurance of your victory: I have long anticipated the pleasure to take you by the hand, and whatever be your future movements I wish to leave the U. S. before I have sealed and proved the opportunity to express in person my high regard and sincere friendship. I am now on my way to New York town, and shall proceed by way of Norfolk to Richmond Monticello and Monpellier. My wish is to be at Washington by the time Congress meets; and I afterwards contemplate a visit to the Southern and Western States, there to enjoy the wonders that have been produced by a virtuous and active population under the blessings of popular institutions. There also I wish find old revolutionary friends, and among the enjoyments of private life I beg you to think I set a proper value on the honor and gratification to be your most cordially I am

Your admirer and friend
Lafayette

My son requests his respectful thanks to be presented to you

12159

Genl Lafayette
letter rec.d during
g.ll on the Senate
chamber 1824

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage near Nashville
State of Tennessee

NORFOLK VA
OCT 21

Genl Lafayette

Nashville Oct 20 1874

Mrs Jackson

L. A. M. Temple

Making a Frock	3 00
2 yds Satin at 1.50 per yard	3 37½
Buttons	75
3½ yards of Gimp at .50 per yard	1 75
Braid & sewing Silk	75
Cord and Lining	37½
	$10.

Received payment

L. A. Temple

12161

Mobile 22d Oct 1824

My Dr. Genl.

This will be handed you by my friend Doctor Robert Farr Lane of this city to whom permit me to introduce you,— Dr Lane passing through Washington to New York on business, you will gratify obligations on my part by attentions to him, he is worthy of your esteem & friendship

I am very truly
R. J. Walker

Genl. A. Jackson.

12162

Capt. Carter introduces
Dr. Robert Car Lane
1824

Washington

Washington

Oct-30th 1824

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF DE WITT CLINTON.

THE late Governor of Virginia, being on a visit to the city of New-York, was informed, that some persons asserted that Mr. Jefferson never spoke favourably of De Witt Clinton. He replied to the writer of this article, and to another gentleman, that he had come to New-York on his own private concerns, and expected to remain in the city a few days, and that he would, with pleasure, inform any persons who should apply to him, that Mr. Jefferson made no hesitation in saying, that De Witt Clinton was one of the greatest men in the western world: And after a lengthy conversation on the immense importance of internal improvement, he observed, that when Mr. Jefferson left the chief executive chair of the United States, there appeared a feverish disposition on the part of the States west of the Alleghany Mountains, and the Atlantic States; and further observed, that Mr. Jefferson was disposed to render justice to Mr. Clinton, for the reasons expressed, in substance, as follows:

Because of his scientific research, and his lucid, discriminating mind, and his happy manner in communicating his liberal views for the benefit of mankind.

Because he has done more than any other man to cement and brighten the chain of the union of the states, in his persevering course to unite the great western waters with the Atlantic, and thereby secure a certain market for the surplus produce of the soil of that great region of country, and likewise a market for the products of that vast fertile valley of the Mississippi,—thus offering two markets for the produce of the soil, one on the right hand by the way of New-Orleans, and the other on the left hand by the way of New-York. By this means, making it the mutual interest of the respective states to be upon good terms with each other, cultivate their farms in peace and quietness, and interchange the comforts of life—exchange their commodities, and promote their best interests in a social intercourse between the whole population from east to west, and from north to south.

Because of his steady adherence to the great cause of state rights, following the example of his venerable uncle, George Clinton, who did not cease to advocate those sound principles, so essential to the preservation of our union; and his opposition to the encroachments of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Because of the determined resolution he has uniformly manifested on all occasions, whenever the public good has required his services. He has pursued that course which he conceived would best promote the interest of his country, disregarding the effect it might have on his popularity.

"A SON OF LIBERTY."

New-York, October 30, 1824.

who sign'd the enclosed protest, and who was brought up in the School of the illustrious Benjamin Franklin, and of Genl. in the School of the good & good George Clinton

12164

Hon'ble Andrew Jackson

FREE

WASHINGTON
DEC 11

Senate

Washington

Mr. Jefferson
Opinions of
Dr. Clinton

Mr. Jefferson
Opinions of
Dr. Clinton

Nov. 1

Nashville October 15 – 1824

Genl. Andrew Jackson

To A. Latapie Dr

1824				
Feb 20	To	1 Yard Lame Thulle		$ 5.00
April 10	—	8 Gallons Champ.ne Brandy	@ $5.00	40.00
—	—	1 Box Raisins		6.00
—	—	30 ℔ Almonds	.28/	8.40
—	—	1 Mat Figs		5.00
		1 Keg		.37½
— 22	—	1 – Saper Belt Buckle		8.00
June 7	—	8 – Gallons Wine	@ $5.00	40.00
				$ 112.77½
October 18	–	1 Emb. Handkf.		4.00
		1 Pair Shoes		2.25
		1 Velvet Belt		.62½
		3 yds Merino Flannel	150	4.50
Nov 1		2 Cravats Mitchens	250	5.00
				$ 129.15

Rec.d payment – in full –

for A. Latapie H Beekman

12158

Mr. Lottier
Tuft to
A. Jackson
Nov. 1st 1824

Glorious News.

Circleville Nov. 1st 1824.

Dear General,

It falls to my happy lot to announce to you, our great and glorious victory over Clay & Adams, in Ohio.

It is done. The victory is our's by thousands.

"The Scioto country" was the seat of Clay's power. It was here, that the libellers of your, and our country's honor, claimed 15,000 majority. The election is over and Clay has no majority. In this township, a Clay paper said, that myself and three others, were all that were for Jackson! 166 voted for you & 56 for Clay! Fairfield county was to give 2000 majority for Clay and you rec'd 300 majority! Ross county, was to have given 3000 maj. for Clay and you got two to one! Clay and Adams are down

12166

to rise no more in the West.

We have answered your infamous libellers at the polls in a voice louder than thunder. Kentucky will follow and congress are relieved from a burden they wanted to bear.

I thank you a thousand times for all your toils and labors in public and private life, for your patriotic aids rendered my labors easy & the victory great and effectual.

Your malicious enemies roused every patriotic bosom against them and brought your friends to the polls by thousands. There we met them and treated them as base slanderers and tories.

Such an election never was held in Ohio before. We hurrahed for the vote of every thing and hissed the vote of every ungrateful wretch who dared to oppose you.

Our victory over Democrats on 13th. S. & a Dlle. Missouri.

want not such another co-
until you have served 8
years. We have got the ground
& can keep it in despite of
Benton & Bellamy Stone.

I am over joyed at the event,
but must tell you, that my
pledge to support you is re-
newed. It has occupied all
my time, but the pleasure
I feel on looking back
upon it, is an ample reward.

Stokely Hays Esq. knows
how things were when he saw
me at Columbus and I know
how it now is.

Every officer of both gov-
ernments, Lin, Ohio & postmasters excepted,
oppose us all they could, but
they are prostrate before the
majesty of an offended People.

May God bless you.

Geo Jackson & Caleb Atwater.

Our victory of Democrats on Nov 1st 24 Ohio. Shall be sent on the 9th instant. Prefaces carry it into those states. It shall be sent to the Lin Democrat after the election.

The cannons are now firing before my door.

12167

Caleb Atwater
to
Genl Jackson
Nov. 1. 1844

No 1.

Gen. Andrew Jackson

Nashville
Tennessee

Hermitage Nov. 2d 1824

D. Sir,

I have lately been informed that Col. Perkins has been complaining of my Report made of his conduct at Enotichopco Creek on the 24th. of Jany 1814; and that he has been industriously circulating Jesse Benton's pamphlet and making many comments on the injustice done him in that report.

I am well aware that you have a clear recollection of the occurrences of that day – having been ordered by me to take command of the centre column, & charge of the rear guard, whilst the army was crossing the creek when I expected to be attacked by the Indians, & from the circumstance which occurred of Col. Perkins, contrary to my order, having left his position in the rear with the guard, before my column were clear of the fortified encampment, and was attempting to march through my column when I ordered him back. It was owing to this circumstance I directed you to place yourself at the head of the centre column commanded by Capt Quarles, and to remain with the rear until the defile was passed. Your situation gave you

12168

an opportunity to see the entire flight of the right column commanded by Col. Perkins, as well as the left commanded by Lieut. Col. Sturgis. I therefore have to request from you a full statement of that affair. I do not know that I shall have occasion to use it, but I wish it for the benefit of the faithful Historian — perhaps it may also, become necessary to use it, in case I shall ever hereafter notice that vile and false production of Lapis. I am determined, at least, to place it in the power of the future Historian "to render unto Cesar the things that are Cesars". I hope therefore you will give a full statement

I am &c, with due respect

your most obt. Svt.

signed, Andrew Jackson

P.S. I have no doubt but you recollect that Col. Perkins was the senr. officer of the Guard. —

His Excellency

William Carroll

Gov. of Tennessee

Copy of a letter
from
A. Jackson
To
Gov. Carroll

8. Nov. 1824

Nov-6th 1824

Feby. 16th 1824 Genl. Andrew Jackson to Wm. Watson Dr

To 1 pair Shoes for Charles — 2.25

" To 1 pair Shoetees for your son Andrew double soal — 2.75

Apl. 24th To half soaling 1 pr. Shoes for Miss Milbourn Donelson .50

" " To 1 pair Shoes for A. Hutchins lined & bound .. 2.50

" " To half soaling 1 pr. Shoes for your son Andrew - 0.50

July 7th To 1 pair Shoes for your son Andrew — 2.50

Octr. 9th To 1 pair Shoetees for your son Andrew double soal - 2.75

" 23d To 1 pair Shoetees for A. Hutchins double soal 2.50

$16.25
7.87½
8.37½ ballance

Cr

Feby 16th 1824 By 32 lb Tallow at 12½ cts p. lb 4.00

Octr. 23 — By 10 lb Tallow at 12½ — 1.25

By 7 lb wool at 37½ — 2.62½

7.87½

By ballance of Blacksmith acct over to Tanyah acct with you — 1.91

Novbr 6th 1824 Recd the above $ 6.46

12170

Burnham

Geo. E.

Robert Robertson

Acct. Watson

Wm Watson

November 4th 1892

Recd the within

account in full

Wm Watson

Louisville Nov. 14th 1824

Dear Sir

I have it in contemplation in conjunction with Mr. Perm of this place to establish a line of stages from here to Nashville, I have no doubt but it would meet the approbation of the Tennessee representation, it would be a means of facilitating the correspondence between the two places (Nashville & Louisville) an object very desirable on the part of the citizens of the latter place, —

In a conversation I have with Mr. Wickliffe a few days since on the subject he expressed some doubts as to the ability of the department to establish the line for want of funds — but see both.

12171

come to the conclusion after a fair estimate of the present expense in transporting the Mail to that place, (and on other routes which would necessarily be discontinued) that the additional sum which would be required to carry the Mail in stages would not be an object with the Government taking into consideration the advantages arising to the Country from this kind of transportation, and the general safety of the Mail.

I shall be pleased Sir should the present meet your view to receive your influence with the Genl. Post Master in establishing the line. You were expected in this place on your way to the City; where I expected to have had a personal interview with you on the subject. Col. R. M. Johnson will under all the circumstances in his power,

Yours &c
Wm Probst
Wm Field

12172

fair estimate
upon pursuing the
in county which
ued) that the
ld be required
would not
ment taking
gs arising to
transportation
the Mail
the plan
influence
collecting the
this place on
ted whom had
on the subject
the assistance
Probst
Field

The Vote of this County stands
thus. for Jackson 906
For Clay 573 333

12172

NOV 2

Free

Genl. Andrew. Jackson

Mail

Washington City

1828

Full

Maury County State of Tennessee 15th November 1824

Dear General, I have sent you a letter or two, and would have been glad to have had an interview with you, but time has not permitted, therefore I send you these lines to inform you what I wish to be done, — In the first place, I would inform you that at the last Session of Congress, that on the 24 day of May last, there was a Law past, which was thought intirely sufficient to carry into effect — making good the Navigation of the Mississippi & Rivers, — the said Law respects the removing the Sawyers and Snags in said Rivers, as tho there was nothing els necessary to be done, —

But permit me to tell you, that the removing of the Sawyers and Snags will be insufficient for the Compleation of the above business, to be done in the most advisable way, —

In compliance with the said Law pass'd on the 24 day of May last, I have sent a plan to the Engineer Department, the said plan is contain'd in the Letters, the first is dated the first of July last, and the second dated the twelve of August last, and the third dated the twentieth of September following, these three letters contain a full and descriptive account, of the best and most advisable way of having the above business done, so as to remain so of the greatest duration of time, In the letter dated the twelve of August, you will find draughted on a seperate piece of paper, the representation, the Model of a Machine, ~~fixed~~ constructed on a Steamboat, calculated to remove the Snags and Sawyers in the most advisable way, that can be given in my opinion,

COLUMBIA
AW 23

Genl. Andrew Jackson

A member of the upper House in Congs.

Washington City

My plan as described in the three letters above mentioned, the plan thus respect a preparation or regulation among the timber along the Precipitated Banks of said Rivers, in the first place, then to remove the Snags and Sawyers in said Rivers, by the assistance of the Machine fix'd on a Steamboat, which is contain'd in my letter dated the 12 of August, last, without the regulation as described to first be made along those Precipitated Banks, it will be impossible, it will be inconsistant, agreeable to the situation of those Precipitated Banks, to ever make good the Navigation of said Rivers, as the timber on those precipitated Banks, are liable to fall down more or less every day, whose roots is what tares the banks to pieces, whereas at the same time the current which beats hard against those Banks, is what sweeps of the broken and fractured roots of said banks, for a further ~~and~~ more full description of the plan as described in my three letters I would refer your Honor to an examination of those letters, — as the above Law passed on the 24 of May last, is not calculated to carry into effect the views of your Honorable Body as respects the Navigation of said Rivers, therefore I have sent forware to Government a remonstrance against said above described Law, praying Government to revise or make such alterations in said Law, so as to have it sufficient to make good the Navigation of said Rivers, agreable to the plan which I have sent, to the Engineer Department, when the matter comes before the upper House, you will be pleas'd to use your greatest exertions to have the busings done agreable to what I have recommended,

12174

Or what your Honor may consider is right in that copy the business to be done by the halves is worse than not to do it at all, it is well calculated to fall through, and be of no effect, so as to cause Government to abandon the business for ever, which would be awful to think of, when considering the vast fertile country which border on each side of said Rivers, also the vast number of opulent people, to be fixed in this obscure and disagreeable situation, a stitch in time will save nine, A man forwarn'd is half arm'd.

I must confess that I feel more than glad to think, that Government has taken the thing in hand, who is able to do it well, it is a Governmental business, they ought to retain it in their own hands, It ought to be done by the direction of Government, in place of an undertaker, You will think of what I have said, and pardon what you find amiss, and concur in what is right.

By the by, it is frequently seen when too late, that the hands of Government as too weak, to carry into effect the selected wisdom of the United States, or Mr. Crawford would never have been permitted to act with impunity by framing a fraud on the Government, by disposing of the public funds, in that fraudulent way which was intended to answer a purpose to himself — whereas numbers of men, are winking at his fraudulent conduct, and even willing for him to become Chief Justice of the United States, in place of a man who is possess'd of Honesty Patriotism and bravery, O the folly of vain man.

Success to the Tennessee Hickory

I remain with the highest Esteem your devoted friend.

Genl. Jackson

Reuben A. Carter

Dear Sir New-Orleans Nov.r 23. 1824

Yesterday the Legislature of this State proceeded to the election of five Electors of President & Vice President which has resulted in the election of three who will vote for you & two for Mr. Adams — This result is the effect of a compromise between your friends and those of Mr. Adams in the Legislature to prevent as they say Henry Clay from receiving the vote of the State — A Some of the committee appointed by the citizens of this city to promote your election, I protested against this compromise as an abandonment of principle — nor do I think there was any necessity for it; for though several members professed it to be their intention to vote for Clay or Adams I am convinced they would not have dared to do so & face their constituents afterwards; especially as they had been instructed to vote for you; & I think they only held that language to intimidate your friends & have unfortunately succeeded in depriving you of two votes — At the meeting of the Legislature it is admitted that there was a decided majority in your favor — but every engine of corruption was immediately set in motion & every species of intrigue resorted to by the friends of Clay & Adams aided by your old enemies and by some Apostate friends to seduce members from their duty — Among those who

12175

who have deserted your Standard and have
been most active against you you will be surprised
to learn that Judge Joshua Lewis has been
most conspicuous, the same man who was a
member of Beals Rifle company — The
mail is about to close & I have only time
to say that I most sincerely wish you health
and happiness — respectfully

yr. obt. Sr.

David C. Ker

Genl. Andrew Jackson

NEW ORLEANS
NOV 24
1835

FREE

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Washington City

Lauriad C Ker.
1 Feby

New: Orleans December the 1st 1824.

My dear General.

The place of appraiser in the Custom House of this City will, it is presumed, soon become vacant, by the resignation of Mr. Charles Gardner, the present incumbent; in that event, I take the liberty of soliciting your influence, for the purpose of obtaining this office for my friend Capt: Nathaniel Chamberlain. I assure you, that, he is well qualified to discharge all the duties imposed; and, that he will ever show himself worthy of the confidence which, I pledge myself that he deserves. I take a deep interest in his success; and I expect it from your exertions. Years after wasted under me sense of obtaining, at your hands, that which I claim for a gentleman, who merits the esteem of all good men.

I am, my dear, General with great respect Your Servt. and Ob. Ge

A. Dawson

12177

NEW YORK
DEC 3

FREE

Major General
Andrew Jackson
Senator of the United States
Washington City

December 2nd 1824

Mrs Jackson

To R Williams Dr

To Making Dress		$ 3.00
" Do	Do	3,25
" Finding Silk Button tape hook & Eyes		0.75
" Making Pelerice		3,00
" Finding 9 yds Silk at 62½ per yd		5.62½
" Do	2 Pieces wadding	0.50
" Do	3 Skeins Silk	0.15
" Do	9 Steel Snaps	1,12½
" Do	5 yds gimp at 37½	1,87½
" Do	½ Doz Buttons	0.25
" Do	1 Sett Do	2,00
" Do	Cord hooks & Eyes	0,25
		$ 21.77½

Received payment

Mrs R Williams

12179 Dec 13. 1824

Hallowell Sanders Esq

To GALES & SEATON, Dr.

For the National Intelligencer, from Dec 2. 1823

to Dec 2. 1824 Dolls. 6.

12179-a Received payment, Thos. Gen. Jackson.

for Gales & Seaton Thos. Donoho.

Lodge Leaf
To
A Lenders
Receipt for
Intelligence
for Mr Gales
1824 $ 00 –

Nashville Feb 3d 1824

Genl A Jackson

Since you left this Town
Mr McMinn the Agent to the Cherokees Nations dide
you will be troubled by many applications
from Gentlemen who are candidates for his office
among that number is my Brother Jas G Williams
the present assistant agent I feel a delicacy
in urging the claims of my Brother, but feel it
my duty to do so on the present occasion, my Brother
was appointed assistant agent for 1818 and from
the infirmity of the principle agent since that time
the whole of the duty has devolved on him and
and I can say with certainty that he has discharged
it as well as any man could have done
If I did not know him to be qualified for the
office I would not venture to recommend him to your
he is poor and has devoted six years ~~of his~~ time
in the service of the Government as assistant agent

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on a small salary and has during the whole time performed the duties of the principle and assistant agent. I think his claims for the appointment equal to his competitors and in his behalf solicit your friendship and assistance. Should you be satisfied to aide him in obtaining the appointment you will place me under everlasting obligation to you

Respectfully
Your Ob
Svt
Willis Williams

FREE

H. T. DEC

Genl: Andrew Jackson
Washington City
D.C.

mail

Genl. Andrew Jackson

1824 Tucker & Thompson

Decr 7th To Ermine Blk Cloth Coat $40.00

" " Ermine Blk " Pantaloon ... 20.00

" " English Blk Molskin Vest ... 12 —

$72.00

Rec'd Payment —

Tucker & Thompson

12182

Dec 7th 1824

Honoured Sir,

I have the pleasure to hear, that you and Lady have arrived in Washington, I wish to have some conversation with you when you are at leasure. I am one of your wagon masters in the Creek nation. I would wish to see you this evening, but I expect you are engaged; therefore, you will please to inform me when it may please your honour, to see me.

Believe me Dr Sir, to be sincerely yours.

Wm Crockett

Dec 7th 1824

12183

Stuart & Thompson
Taylors Ferry
Sept. 11th 1824
In Suite for
Clothing $72 –

Mr. Cockelt
1824

Mr. Stuart & Thompson
Dr to J. C. Thompson

Dr

Sept 7 1824

Major General Andrew
Jackson
Present

Wm Crockett
1824

Gen. Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee
Hall
Washington City
Mr Jesse Evans
Clerk Mr 1824

Caswell North Carolina Dec. 7th 1824

General Andrew Jackson

Dear Sir

Though not being personally acquainted, I think it my duty as a citizen of this Commonwealth, and one who holds your services to this Republic, in the highest esteem to let you know or give you a few hints about the conduct of Mr. Saunders, a member at Congress from this district I have no doubt but he will aim at some place of distinction under the patronage of this government, and I think it not more than doing Justice to yourself, and your friends, to stop his career, at least as far as lays in your power — there is no doubt but he is one of those Office hunters zealously attached to the Caucus party as his conduct Towards you fully Testifies it

At all the public Meetings in this district that Mr. Saunders attend his common theme was in the following words; General Jackson the warrior is at the head of civil authority of so distinction awaits you republican institutions; he is better suited for the field of carnage and bloodshed, than for any civil office within your gift, a man too; who endangered your freedom by imposing on the Spanish government and who has in every act of his life disregarded any instructions from the head of department! yes! and the Constitution of your Country! what could be expected from him but to trample and Battle your freedom like an Arnold? a man too who has shot your Citizens! when taken up a few miles from the camp upon their way home After serving their time faithfully as Soldiers and citizens of this country in short there is nothing to support this Ly And to the disregard place but the Battle at

12184

New Orleans, and the credit of that is not due to him, he (he) other brave Officers, who deserves the honors, of that day, (and) who are entirely forgotten, the peoples Ticket they (at) lays hold of to deny you, I have seen one nailed to a post a few days past, (and) it and its Supporters should more fitly be (carried) to the whipping post, or words to this amount all I have (taken) and various other charges too tedious to mention this mighty civilian made use of, and can be proven by a respectable Battallion of the Caswell Militia, when he made his last address on the 11th of November last, winding up by saying you (had) shot deliberately one of the finest young men in the Western Country, and further the rod of vengence is extended towards your Supporters by this great man,

On the first day of December last there was let at Milton in this county the building of a Toll bridge across the dan River Romulus M Saunders president of the board of directors. this bridge was to be let to the lowest bidder according to an advertisement in the Milton Gazette; I attended as a bidder for the bridge, knowing that I could give Satisfactory Security, and also knowing that I possed sufficient Judgement in the art of building, as I have been engaged in that Occupation the last 14 years (and) executed several Jobs of work both publick & private in this State, and in the State of Virginia, however R M S. had the assurance to tell the Crier not to cry my bid, (asked him his reasons) and he made no reply, when both my securitys appeared and bid for me, (and) offered to be my security for a 100,000 $! to secure the building of your bridge no security (would be) received nor (would) my bid. On account of my being a ridgid Jackonite if that is not trampling on the Rights of free men I know not, what is the day following being the 2d. but he came to apology for but his apology was rejected by me as it should be. (with scorn) demanding satisfaction for the injury he had done me, but the (coward) refused —

12185

this letter Sir, is not sent to you, in order to aggravate your feelings, nor that you should even notice him; but it is earnestly hoped by me, and your other friends, in this neighbourhood, that you'll check this tyranny career, if he should make any attempts to procure a sinecure place, under this government, as it is presumed he will; I do assure you that every attention will be made to keep him at home the ensuing election, he is actually himself a republican, if so I am much deceived that he would be guilty of such dishonourable conduct. but it is the opinion of most of his neighbours that he belongs to the federal Party, but it matter not, what party man he is, this is a fair exposition of his conduct, I should not have troubled you at this important crisis if I had not thought it prudent to let you know one of your keenest enemies he is a lordly nabob over some his married Judge Johnson's daughter

I trust, Sir, you'll, excuse, the liberty of detaining you this long epistle but mark well the subject it is intended to lay before you

I remain Honoured Sir with great Esteem your regard your

Obedient Very Humble Servant

Thomas A Mera

P.S I am glad to see the majority of the freemen of this country coincide with me in sentiment relative to the Presidential Election and earnestly hope you'll exhend on present chief magistrate —

12185

Gramton Me
Dec 23rd

Washington City

Thos. A. Hung
Washington
Sept 18 1828

Filed

Gentlemen

Dec 23rd

Washington City

Washington
Dec 18 1828

West Baton Rouge

10th Decr. 1824

Major Genl. Andw. Jackson

Dear Sir

If there are any appointments to be made by the President of the United States, please give me your aid in obtaining one - An Indian agency would be preferred - The Honble H. H. Gurley Representative from this District & the Honble Edwd. Livingston of New Orleans will give me their support

Our hopes & prospects for your elevation to the Presidential seat brighten every day - God grant you success - May many years of health & happiness be your reward, with the gratitude of a free and independant nation, for the many dangers, hardships & privations you have undergone to sustain the liberty of your Country.

With Respect & Esteem
Yr. Obt. Servt. Ar. A. White

12186

Dear Sir

Nashville Dec 12 1824

After much delay which has been produced by causes over which I had little controul, I am enabled to furnish you with a copy of the proceedings had against Col N. T. Perkins, before a court Martial

I have been requested by Capt A J Donelson (in a letter dated early in Nov) to procure a copy of this trial and hand it to you — Perhaps I may write Capt D upon the subject, — but for fear that I may neglect it — you will please inform him that I have complied with his request and that you have the copy in your possession — I have been informed that Perkins has obtained a copy from Genl White — for what purpose you will be a better judge than I.

Very Respt
Yours
D W Pitts

P S, you may not understand the intimations! if you call upon me I will explain them. I cannot copy it over —

12188

Letter Box

Major W[illegible] B. Lewis
Near Nashville
Tenn

Dear Sir!

Magnolia Louisiana
11th Dec. 1844

Occupied as your mind must be with important concerns you will perhaps not at first sight recognize the hand writing of a person who at the same time has had but little personal acquaintance with you, delight to call himself your sincere friend. Indeed my dear Sir ever since the affair of my deceased friend Dickinson in which I viewed your conduct as brave, upright, and honorable, notwithstanding what has been said by evil disposed to the contrary, I have held your character in the highest veneration and which sentiment has long ripened into the warmest friendship for you, from your brilliant achievements during a period when the liberties and honor of our dear country, our native land were in jeopardy, and when the foes of our independence hovered near us like birds of prey over their victims intent upon utter annihilation. Your blood in this region, I have on a second WASHINGTON. I value you, I know your worth. The object of this letter is to learn from you if I could procure a situation on some one of your western plantations where I could be of service to you and at the same time procure to myself an honorable living in my advanced years. My knowledge of farming generally at the west very extensive is not circumscribed and my stock of information as respects the stock and particularly that of the Horse I am competent is by no means limited

I refer you to your friend & Senator Col. E. Lloyd who is a virtuous man and who will give you the related information & perhaps confirm his testimonials from him. I am now and ever have been without a family. Will you do me the very great favor in your answer to inform me whether or not, and where you served a warrant in the affair of Rock Raiment? The reason I make this inquiry is that I have heard many and contradictory statements and have been appealed to as being on the ground when the affair took place, to state the precise knowledge I had of it. Allow me my dear Sir in the most sincere manner to wish you success in the pending Election for Chief magistrate. I do this most cordially — your worth as a private gentleman, and your public services united to your competency to fill that important station, render you worthy of the first office in the gift of a great and grateful Nation. General Jackson! your known virtues, and by her your known friendship urge me to believe that you will answer this letter accordingly to my wishes — Please to answer me as soon your convenience may dictate, and direct to this office — With the most profound regard

I say & have the honor respectfully

Gen. A. Jackson.

Corbin Lee

12-180

Plaquemine La
December 18th

Honorable Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

mail

Corbusier
to
Genl Jackson
14th Decr 1844
25.

(Copy) City. W. Decbr 14th 1824

Dear Sir

But for the little leisure I have had since my arrival at this place your letter of the 10th would have been earlier replied to. I assure you my dear Sir that so far as my feelings stand & looked on the late contest before the commencement of the people, I feel myself greatly gratified, and amply remunerated against every thing of an unpleasantness, which a blunder has heaped upon me; in the recollection and hope, that my friends have been actuated by the purest motives. I recollect with pride & pleasure that in no one instance have I sought either by promise or management to draw to myself; the good opinion of a single individual in society — I that so many should have preferred me to take charge, & to administer the affairs of our great & growing country, is to me a source of the highest consolation, let the result now be what it may. There are doubtless many, who may not derive it from the operation, tho you will I hope believe it, that upon this subject I am without any duplicity or concealment. I should be doing injustice to the feelings of those who with zeal & friendship have sustained me in this trial, were I to depart entire disregard about the matter — nor do I feel a disregard particularly when I consider that so many of my fellow citizens have evinced a preference towards me, my thanks are due to them, and they are most cheerfully ~~accorded~~ extended; yet I do declare to you, that if any favourable result could be secured, through any intrigue, management

— or —

12191

or promises to be made on my part, I would at once
unhesitatingly & without reserve express any thing
of the sort. You must not understand, with any
other meaning than that which it is my object to
convey; it is this, that the choice of a President is
a matter for the people; to be controlled against
their wishes no man could consistently upon a
happy or beneficial administration: neither could
it be ~~to~~ his country could be the result of his
success; & therefore do I repeat to you, do I assure
you, that I should feel myself an unhappy, and
perhaps degraded man, should any thing of
management or arrangement contrary to that
current place me in the executive chair:
a turbulent time will be the lot of that man who
may come in, this any other channel save that
of a preference by the people; & God grant
it may be always so. To say I have nothing of con
cern about the office would be doing injustice
to the kind feelings of those who have surrounded
me, and would wear the appearance of affectation,
it is my design merely to say, that I would rather
remain a plain cultivator of the soil or farm, than
to occupy that which is truly the first office in
the world, if the voice of the nation was against it.
With these sentiments I have lived, and with
them I hope to die. I have toiled for my country,
and the advantages she has derived, I hope from
my services, are of pleasing reflection, and to me

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It is of higher importance, that our happiness & pleasure in public or private stations should be well measured, than that this, or that man should be to the charge of our darkness. I have sighed much for the liberties of my country, and my ardent & sincere prayer is, that they may long endure.

Who shall rule is of less importance, than how he may claim to rule, or may govern when in power. The person of whom you speak is well known to me, & has been for a long time, with you I agree that he is a tried un-decided man; for his own sake I could wish it otherwise. For the caution given, you have my thanks & I will profit by the suggestion.

Mrs I wishes you will please present to Mrs S. and accept for yourself

the assurance of my great respect

A. J

Major S. Swartwout

Copy of letter to
Major J. Swartwout
Dec. 14th 1824

Mr Jackson

1824 To J. Whitney Dr

Decr 16th To 2 pr of Silk Shoes — — — 4 00

To 1 pr Black Sattin with heels 2 25

To 1 Shoe Horn — — — — — 25

$6 75

6 25

March 2 Recd ~~on the above bill~~ ~~$6 25~~

payment in full J. Whitney 0 50

12193

Nashville, December [illegible] 1850

Dear,

I a few days ago received a [illegible] letter from Mr. Decker, the former partner with Mr Cornick and myself which I enclose that you may see the terms on which he will give his evidence in relation to my claim against the government. I have so far assented to them that I hope you will by the time you receive this be furnished with his deposition. I have written to him to endeavor to give, and even to go to Washington if you should think his presence necessary. He has complete knowledge of the fact that not one cent of the public money, alleged to be in the hands of Mr. Cornick, entered into the dealings of Wilson Decker & Cornick, and that the claims now demanded by me were purchased entirely with the money and goods of the firm. From Nashville I have despaired of receiving any evidence only from the cause that it is in the hands of men who love to injure me better than they love truth or justice.

In the several answers I have received to my applications for payment of these claims, there are contradictions which an enlightened character would rightly deserve the appellation of blunders. In Feb 1852 Mr Hagner told my son William Nelson then in Washington that he had heard that Mr Cornick was merchandizing in the

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[illegible] but that it made no difference with the disbursement, he Mr. H. had acted by the direction of the Secretary of War. that he would make out a statement of the facts and submit it to the Secretary of War for his decision and thought it likely the Secretary might allow it the claim to be paid to me, or he would at the time settle and allow it, if the amount could be proved to the court of Mr. Carrick"

The Secretary in his letter of the 25th of September to you, says: "the claim of Mr. Wilson is one strictly of a legal character which refers itself under the Act of Congress wholly to the accounting officers of the Treasury, who alone have the authority of deciding upon such questions."

Mr. Hagner on the 28th of April, in his report to the second Comptroller, [illegible] I also enclose to you says: "the balance still remaining at the debit of Mr Carrick, one of the firm of Wilson Decker & Carrick, to whom the claims in question were assigned, and it appearing that he had public money in his hands which might have been applied to their discharge, payment has been withheld. Mr George Wilson principal of the above firm alleges that when the partnership was dissolved a certain part of these claims became his property, and consequently payment ought not to be withheld from him though Mr Carrick be a delinquent. In reply to this it may be shewn, that the claims are assigned to Wilson, Decker & Carrick, that

they
"were
"pay
"both
"and
"for
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my
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view

"they are therefore the property of the firm, and that it
"would be impracticable according to usage to extend them
"payable to any person except the firm, and this is proved
"both by the circumstance that Mr. Carnick is a defaulter
"and the accounts having been filed with him as agent
"for disbursing public money, he might as far as his power
"went to have paid these claims."

The opinion in the latter part of this report is as little reconcilable with the proposition made by Mr. H. in Feby to my son, to allow the claims and pay the whole amount to the credit of Mr. Carnick, as it is to the statement made by me, to which misrepresentation as he makes it the objection does not apply. My statement was that at the dissolution of the firm so far as relates to Mr. Dickie in 1817 these claims, became the joint property of myself and Mr. Carnick as merchants and traders, and that upon the separation of the firm 1818 our joint interest became separated and neither of us had a right to receive and receipt for the money which belonged to the other. The firm was at an end and no person was authorized to use its appellation in vouchers of debt or acquittances for money due. Therefore, if by the usage of Mr. Hagner, it was impracticable to extend them payable to any person except the firm," as no firm could receive them for the firm, the claims would be lost to the claimants individually although Mr. C. was no defaulter. In what light did Mr. Hagner view this usage of his, when he proposed to allow the accounts, if

he could be permitted to credit the amount to Mr. Carrick, if it "were impossible to refuse them payable, in part, payable to" the bona fide legitimate owner of one half, of them, how could he refuse them in whole payable to Mr. Carrick. The fact of Mr. C. being indebted to the government did not I conceive so alter the position of the case, as the usage to render it practicable to pay them over to him.

The last clause in the report of Mr. Harper, does not begin with the conjunction "and the accounts having been filed with Mr. C. as agent for disbursing public moneys &c" is so incidentally introduced that I cannot get clear of the suspicion that Mr. H. is actuated in his rejection of my claim by other motives than a sole regard to the interests of the United States. The facts are known to him and they are as follows. Carrick was Quarter Master to the East Tennessee Militia during the service of the brigades commanded by White and Doherty, the officers of which made out his accounts for transportation. After Carrick had been superseded by the Regular Quarter Master of the 7th Military District, the officers of Taylor's brigade were allowed and paid their transportation accounts. It was upon a knowledge of this fact that the officers of White and Doherty, made out and demanded payment of them. Capt Rd. Rogers, the regular Quarter Master refused to have any thing to do with them neither of the commanding Generals being then in service, and the accounts were then filed with Carrick, not as an officer in the service, but as the person to whom the adjustment and

payment belonged at the time the service was rendered. They amounted in number as well as I recollect to from 150 to 200. Somewhere about 100 of them were purchased at the House of Miller Decker and Carrick in the months of June July and August 1816, by the claimants assigned to the firm, and by the firm filed with Mr Carrick. The balance of the claims or nearly all of them were purchased by other merchants in Knoxville, and have I am informed and believe been paid by Mr Hunter to whom Mr C was directed by the department to hand over all the claims in his hands after their being previously examined and allowed by Mr Hagner.

Being at the time a resident in Knoxville, my own observation, connected with the statements of Mr Hagner induces me to believe that Mr Carrick was not employed as an officer of the government, or an agent for disbursing public money, at any time after his entering into business with Mr Decker himself with the single exception I have narrated. Where the embarrassment of the treasury was at the greatest in 1814. Orders were sent to him to cease drawing in favor of the claimants he was then to pay, and to file the account for future settlement. This was done, but before a settlement took place Mr Carrick was superseded by Capt Rogers, but still under the new law the claims filed with him in his hands, and except so far as he stood to their settlement, was considered out of office. These claims were for supplies, and in March 1816 he exhibited them at Washington for settlement, and then received from the ge-

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[illegible] the money wherewith to discharge them. Moreover [illegible] for furnishing more funds than the claims [illegible], as some other could at the time be anticipated. Though his [illegible] Mr Hagner is to direct in his offices to [illegible] the accounts without a vouch. The claims were before him, they were examined and allowed by him, and the funds advanced wherewith to pay them. The payment of these claims on his [illegible], is the only act of Mr Cassidy as a quarter Mr, that ever came to my knowledge, after the arrival of Capt. Rogers at Mauritius, for the accounts for transportation filed with him for the reason before stated, were transferred to Mr Houston, and I expect if examined into it will be found that Mr Cassidy was not paid as a quarter Master from 1816 till the surrender of his papers to Mr Houston in March 1818. Although some allowance may have been made to him, for the time employed in paying off these claims, and for his expenses to Washington in relation to their adjustment.

The material point in this statement is verified by the report to the Comptroller, in which he says: "In March 1816 Mr Cassidy presented to the department of war, sundry unsettled "claims for supplies" in the late war, on which he received an "advance of $27,516 00 to be applied to their discharge and "for which he was held accountable". Of this fact there can be no doubt, and if he did not faithfully apply the advance to the payment of the claims for supplies, on which it was advanced, the accountability of Mr Cassidy remains & for which his property and his securities are responsible, but

Mr. Hagner might to think when he sees this first clause of his report, compared with the assertion in the letter, that the moneys advanced for claims for supplies furnished during the late war in March 1816, and for the faithfull application of which he held the person receiving it accountable, ought by that person to have been applied to the payment of claims for services rendered, which were not exhibited against the government until June, July and August following.

I have then taken the liberty of calling your attention to this report more particularly than I had the pleasure to do when you were so good as to address the Secretary in my behalf, and will now proceed to point out the real objection of Mr. Hagner, although he disclaimed it to myself. If you will again read the letter to the Secretary of the 23d of September you will see it plainly enunciated that these claims were purchased with the public money. In the remarks, that "as the advances are made in March and the claims purchased in June, July and August, no other inference can be drawn." Nothing can be wider from the fact. When Mr Barnitz repaired to Washington he ~~[illegible]~~ the price of adjusting the claims in his hands, in the Month of 1816, the firm charged him with its fees and sent to purchase goods. Upon his receiving the public money he transmitted the funds of the firm consisting of Drafts drawn in Philadelphia by the Paymaster Mendell and Treasury notes to Talbot Jones of Baltimore, and returned to Knoxville without laying

12197

outrage offered. Owing to us as his excuse, the delicacy of the situation in which he was placed. The consequence was that Mr. Duden set out for Baltimore within few days after the return of Mr. B. to expend the money so deposited and Mr B. by advertisement in my paper gave notice to the claimants that he was ready to discharge their claims and to my knowledge they flocked in to receive the sums due them. This arrangement completely repels the idea that a single dollar of this public money was used in our concern. In fact such was my delicacy, and I manage the slow dealing Mr Cannels absence that I refused to buy one single one of the claims in his hands, many of which was offered to me for goods and at a discount. * &c

Upon looking into the 2d. reason, in the letter of Mr. H. to the Secretary of the 23d September you will discover that the balance claimed against Mr Cannels, all "except 1879 dolls admitted by himself, is said to be on account of vouchers for money paid by him and suspended, for arms, outfitting short cartes and inadmissible vouchers;" and in the letter of my son of the 2d of March 1822, I am informed that Mr H had furnished him to examine Mr Cannels acct. and the reason why he was held a defaulter, was for monies paid Moses White for damages which were not substantially supported — to Mr Glover for boots — to some other person for Bacon, and various other items.

From these statements I have no doubt that Mr. Canida has received on his own terms something about the cost of his half of the claims, perhaps an excess; but I find it extremely hard to be defrauded of more, because his receipts for Boots, tools, and damages to Mules, are inadmissible on his accounts, or that their claims are not properly substantiated.

Mr. Hagner has the credit of being a correct and vigilant officer, and I rather hope he has acted hitherto under mistaken impressions in relation to my claim. If he has I have received observations which are harsh and unjust, but if he has not been mistaken, the worst I have said, is milder than I ought to view in my defence, and in repelling the insinuations made against me in his letter to the Secretary.

On the justice and legality of my claim I only observe that let Mr. C. be a defaulter to any extent, and admitting that I had mingled his property with mine, even for the purpose of covering it from the government. The most that the Chief Justice of the United States could do as Chancellor, would be to decree its sequestration and condemn it liable to his Partners debt. But Mr. Hagner's decision goes further than this, he condemns and sequesters my property, because it is uniquently connected with Mr. Canidas and holds it as a contingent security for Mr. C. debt

which he is trying for the recovery of that debt, and holding suspended sundry items materially affecting the amount. Say a judgment was obtained against Mr. C, can Mr. Hagner render the claim liable to its satisfaction? His interest out of the property of Mr. C and his creditors the claims must afterwards have to be found, so that the decision, as relates to me goes completely to hold the property in expectation to secure the satisfaction of a judgment when obtained against Mr. Carnes

I cannot but think my dear Sir, that if you will be so kind as to call at the office with the man I have now given you of this case, and such further observations as will occur to you, that it will be taken out of the objection taken to it. If my statements could be believed it surely would avail as you have known me too long not to believe that what I testify over them to be true. (My embarrassment for money emboldens me thus to trespass on your time, for fear that you may not succeed herein) I shall in a few days forward you a memorial to Congress, predicated upon the evidence you will receive from Mr. Duncan

Make my best respects to Mrs Jackson

and accept assurances of esteem and regard.

G W Campbell

Genl Andw Jackson
Washington City

* And it was not until after the lapse of one or two months after these payments was made by him, and after he was considered as having closed over the remnant of business appertaining to his former office that our firm bought a single claim belonging to the Quarter Master's department.

Recd
Mar 9 1835
Recd Mar 11 1835

2199

"Col Wilson's letter with copy of his letter to Sec of War." A.J.

1826

Col. Wilson's letter with copy of letter to Sec of War A. J.

Genl Andrew Jackson

In Senate of U.S.

Washington

Col Wilson

Genl Andrew Jackson

Washington City

Engineer Department
Decemb 18. 1824.

Sir,

By direction of the Secretary of War, I have the honor to enclose a copy of his letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, dated the 22nd of last January, on the expediency of enlarging and reorganizing the Corps of Engineers.

Very respectfully
Your obt Servt

Alex Macomb
Major Genl

Honble
Andrew Jackson
Senate of the U. S.

12200

1824

The letter of the
Sec of War, on the
subject of the Georgia
& Cherokee case —

postponed by order
of the committee the
same subject being before
the House of Representatives

Head Quarters,

Washington 20th Dec 1824.

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit for your consideration certain changes in the condition of the non-commissioned grades of the army, which I should have proposed before but for the reflection that any innovation involving increased expense would not be likely to succeed while an indisposition prevailed [redacted] to make any alteration in the military establishment. The liberal spirit of [redacted] Congress in sustaining and giving efficiency to the institutions of the country, and the distinguished talent and experience of the two military Committees seem to present the most favorable occasion for recommending the changes, which will constitute the subject of this communication.

At the organization of the Peace Establishment immediately after the close of the war our military formations reached a point, below which reduction of numbers could only be compensated by increased efficiency. Every deduction from the aggregate amount of numerical strength necessarily devolved enlarged duties upon the remaining

12202

Head Quarters,

Washington 20th Dec 1824.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration certain changes in the condition of the non-commissioned grades of the Army, which I should have proposed before but for the reflection that any innovation involving increased expense would not be likely to succeed while an indisposition prevailed [redacted] to make any alteration in the Military establishment. The liberal spirit of [redacted] Congress in sustaining and giving efficiency to the institutions of the country, and the distinguished talent and experience of the two Military Committees seem to present the most favorable occasion for recommending the changes, which will constitute the subject of this communication.

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12202

members of the institution. In obviating the influence of the last reduction I cannot but see & feel how much the army is indebted to you for cherishing its interests & for infusing purity, system and energy into its administration. The belief that your beneficial arrangements may be aided in perfecting the system by an adoption of the suggestions, which I shall proceed to make, has determined me to present them. —

I would propose, then, as a means of giving additional efficiency and character to the rank & file of the Army, to elevate the condition of the first class of non-commissioned officers. This will be effected by increasing their compensation and by rendering their stations less dependant. To this purpose I would propose that the pay of the Sergeant Major & Quarter Master Sergeant of each Regiment and the orderly Sergeant of each company be increased to 15 dollars, that the pay of all other Sergeants be increased to 10 dollars, and that none of these non-commissioned officers should be liable to forfeit their stations but by sentence of a Court martial. —

It is obvious, at the first view, that these arrangements will have the most salutary influence

upon the Army. As The non-commissioned officers are drawn from the ranks by selection, individuals of respectable character and talents will be induced to enter the Army as common soldiers with the hope of rising by meritorious service to stations, involving a competency & independence of condition equal, if not superior, to those, which belong to the ordinary industrious pursuits of life. This plan not only presents allurements to individuals of higher moral qualifications to enter the ranks of the Army, but holds out to them, when enlisted, premiums for good behaviour and improvement in the exercise of their profession; and it will thus excite a spirit of competition, which cannot but work a favorable change both in the moral character of the establishment & in the nature of the materials, of which it is composed. Whatever tends to elevate the moral of the Army by reforming its members or by creating within it stations, which will be sought by a higher class of competitors, must necessarily tend to eradicate every species of evil, which has grown to the establishment. In this manner, by offering higher both to enter the Army & to remain in it, I am confident that the great evil of desertion will be abridged; and

whatever leads to this result is eminently deserving the attention of the government.)

There is yet another view of this subject, which exhibits important consequences. The non-commissioned officers being constantly in contact with their men, the latter in proportion as the former are respectable in their character and correct in their official department, will be improved by the influence of example: they will become more devoted to their duties and less liable to be seduced into vices, to which the military, more peculiarly perhaps than the other departments of society, is exposed. The position of the ordinary sergeant of each company in relation to the men, his authority over them, and the general superintendence, which he exercises over their personal concerns, give him a degree of consequence, which belongs to no other station of the same class. To enlarge his consideration and importance will operate like the establishment of a new authority between the commissioned & non-commissioned graded, diminishing the distance between the two forms and maintaining the salutary principle of a free

competition by making the enlarged station accessible to all of inferior rank. Any man, who has had the least practical experience in the management of soldiers, must have seen how much the character of a company is determined by its non-commissioned officers and will feel the force of these suggestions. In a word, I feel a confidence that the changes, which I have proposed, will exert a powerful influence over the whole military mass, and that they will eminently aid in correcting whatever remains of evil after the judicious arrangements of your military administration and the generous concurrence of the officers of the Army in giving them effect. —

This communication will be accompanied by a statement, indicating the increased expense, which will be incident to these proposed changes. Any estimate of the expense, which will be saved in the recruiting service in consequence of the diminished number of desertions would obviously be conjectural. It may, however, be safely asserted, that, after de=

ducting this saving from the amount added to the expenditures of the Army by the plan under consideration, the balance will not only be very small in fact, but of no sort of account when considered with a reference to the increased efficiency & character, which the Army will gather from the change.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your mo: obt: servt:
(Signed) Jac: Brown.

Hon. J. C. Calhoun:
Secretary of War.

Genl Browns
letter to the Sec.
of war, by him
transmitted to
chairman of the C.
on military affairs —
on the subject of giving
more efficiency to
the rank & file of
the army —

Dec - 30th 1824

The Secretary of War presents his Compliments to Genl Jackson and takes the liberty of transmitting herewith for his information a Copy of letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in House of Representatives on the subject of increasing the Engineers.

War Dept.
Oct. 30. 1824

12207

Dec-30-th 1824

The Secretary of War presents his Compliments to Genl Parker and takes the liberty of transmitting herewith for his information a Copy of letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in House of Representatives on the subject of increasing the Engineers.

War Dept.
Oct. 30. 1824

12207

1824

The letter of the Sec.
of War enclosing
a copy on the subject
of increasing the
Engineer corps —
sent to the chairman
of the C. on Mil. Affairs
H. of Representatives

This subject being
before the H. of R.
was found by order
of the committee —

Copy. War Department
December 30. 1824.

To the Honorable
James Hamilton Jr.
Chairman of the Military Committee

Sir

Since my conversation with you on the subject, I am more strongly impressed with the importance of equalizing the pay and emoluments of the Professors and Teachers of the Military Academy. At present the Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, receives the pay and emoluments of a Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry. The Professor of Mathematics, the pay and emoluments of a Major of Infantry. The Professor of Engineering, the same. The Professor of Ethics, the pay and emoluments of a Chaplain. The Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, the pay of an Assistant Surgeon, with the addition of ten dollars per month. I would propose, that all the Professors be

12209

put on a footing with that of Natural and Experimental Philosophy — that is to say, that they all should receive a Sum equal to the pay and emoluments of a Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry — And that the Teachers, should in like manner be put on the same footing, as it regards each other, and be allowed a Sum equal to the pay and emoluments of a Major of Infantry. — I would also recommend that the Superintendent of the Institution, should be allowed the pay and emoluments of a Colonel of Cavalry in case where he would not be entitled to a Sum equal thereto, in Lineal or Brevet pay. The post of the Superintendent is one of great labor responsibility and expense, and in my view entitled to a compensation equal to the allowance recommended. The growing reputation of the Institution has greatly increased the number of Visitors and has necessarily, proportionably augmented the expenses of the Superintendent.

At present there is one pay master provided for, to be taken from the Subalterns of the Corps of Engineers, whose duty it is to

pay that Corps. It would be an improvement, to repeal so much of the Act of the 29th of April 1812 as provides for the appointment of a pay Master of Engineers, and in lieu of it to provide for one additional pay Master of the Army, so as to prevent any distinction in the officers of the pay Department.

I have the honor &c

(Signed) J C Calhoun

12210

1824

B. Parsons Costs
for Park to Jeper
Hill 1824 pd by
A.J.D. $ 45. 81 -
Longstreet
John Wright 10 -
Baker for wheels 17.
Voucher - 43 - 31

Guilbeau & Pence
as charged by P. 46. 87.
Bedford - 3. 00
Bedford &
West - A.J.D.
to B. Parson. 13. 75
J. Hill for Park
A.J.D. pd P - 51 64

Cornelius Feil
for Barnard for
Scotten A.J.D. 8 - 00
Baker by A.J.D.
to Parson. 4.

12211

1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1

Dec-31-1824

Mrs Jackson

To E. Abbot

1824			
Oct 27	for	10 yd. silk @ $1 12½/100 - 1 yd. Holland 31¼ ct.	$ 11 - 56¼
Nov 22	"	1 Handkf. $1 75/100 - 7 skeins silk @ 6¼ ct	" 2 - 19
		3 yd. brown satin @ $1 12½/100	" 3 - 37½
		3 yd. black - do - $1 -, 1 piece cord @ 18¾ ct	" 3 - 75
		2 yd. braid @ 6¼ ct -, 1 doz. buttons, 37½ ct -, 1 doz. do - 18¾ ct	" 68¾
		12 yd. black silk @ $1 12½/100, 7½ yd satin @ $1 -	" 11 - 75
Decem. 8		1 bonnet $10 - 1 Cap $5 -, 1 Hair braid $4 -	" 19 —
		1 bandbox	" 75
10		3 pair Gloves @ 62½ ct, 1 pair do 75 ct	" 2 - 62½
		1 lace veil $10 -, 1 cap $5 -, 1 embroidered Hdkf. $6	" 21 —
		9½ yd Barege @ $1 25/100, ¾ yd lace @ $5 50/100	" 16 —
		1 lace spencer $4 50/100, 1 Collar 75 ct	" 5 - 25
		1 bunch feathers $5 25/100, for coloring & altering bonnet $1 -	" 6 - 25
		Satin lining 62½ ct -, plush gauze edge $1 -	" 1 - 62½
		4 yd ribbon @ 31¼ ct	" 1 - 25
15		2½ yd do @ 18¾ ct, 2 skeins silk @ 6¼ ct	" 59½
		7/4 yd muslin @ $1 37½/100 - 1 piece cord 25 ct	" 70
		2 yd brown satin @ $1 12½/100 - 7/2 doz frogs @ $1 25/100	" 2 - 87½
16		7/2 yd demo @ 25 ct -, 4 skeins silk 25 ct	" 37½
		9½ yd Silk @ 68 ct - 1 piece cord 25 ct	" 6 - 71
		2½ yd brown satin @ $1 12½/100	" 2 - 81¼
		for making barege dress	" 3 —
		for making silk dress	" 1 —
			$ 125 - 13¼
		1½ yd Silk @ 68 cent	" 1 - 2
		1 bunch curls $1 50/100 & bandbox 50 ct	$ 126 - 15¼
			2
			128 - 15¼

12206

Amt Brought over — $128 - 15
Deduct 1 Hair Braid — 4 —
124 - 15.

Recd Payment in full
Dec 31st
E. Abbot

16.
Mrs Sarah Lawson
$128 - 15¼

1824

brought forward - - - - - - - - $603.6 3/4

Wm Donelson for acct — 216.00

Mrs J — 1.00

Mr Watsons account — 18.18

Smith account deducted as by his receipt

Mr Landrs account — 81.25

Anderson & Knox for Mrs J — 4.00

Mr Stewarts acct — 100.22 1/2

Neal for Damages — 4.37 1/2

Mrs J for fish — .50

Mrs J. cash — 50

Mrs J. for water expanse - Pupils — 1.87 1/2

$ 980.97 1/4

Mrs Larkin — 25.00

do by Mr Hill — 5

Mr Smith — 5

Mr Crockett — 59.80

Fields for ballance of corn — 6.00

Mrs J. 6.50 Received from Wm Landrs — 6.50

Mrs J - Mr Bondurants Smith acct — 6.00

$1094.27 1/4

12212

carried over

Brought forward ——— $1094.27 1/4

Capt Jonelson for meal ——— 44.40

$1138.67 1/4

Mr Parsons le states notes 400.00

Mr Nichol ——— 1873.25

Bing in all in Tennessee currency - - - $

in United states Paper ——— $

$3011.92 1/4
2413.7.1/2
$598.84 3/4 in favor of A J Jonelson

Which leaves $490.0

$3369.70
~~400.00~~
$2969.70 against A J Jonelson

For which Sum is now in the hands
in the Branch Bank at Nashville

~~$3369.70~~
~~2467.88~~
~~901.82~~

Cours - 6.50 added to Landers account
15. martins account -
$ 21.50 -
*

$ 3011.92 1/4 } $ 2413.71/2
$ 400 - 00 } $ 3369.70
Paid out } Received

less deducting 100 deposited with Mr Nichol
90.84 3/4 * added makes 520.32 3/4

Lands of Mr Somerville
ville - 2015
822.88
130
$ 2967.88 tol paper
400 against (Mr Pirsons check)
$ 2567 available

12213

Account of money paid by Andrew Jackson for Genl Jackson - While at Washington 1824

To Mr Ewing for taxes	$ 96.60
Book binder in Nashville	1.50
Col Armstrong for carriage of books hither against J my own	7.50
Col Wilson (due for subscription to Gazette)	14.00
Dr Wills for Sally, paint brushes &c	4.00
Due bill to Genl Overton	91.23 3/4
Due bill to Mr Gordon	41.87 1/2
Note to John Smith for mare	60.00
Isaac Hill for Pork	51.68
Lepee Hill for Pork	45.80
Mrs Jackson (10 by Mr Porter)	10.00
John Bernard for Leather	8.12 1/2
John Baker for filling Waggon Wheels	4.00
Mr Parsons for Ploughs	13.75
Mrs J 19th February	52.00
For chickens	1.00
deposited with Mr Nichol	100.00
Due Mr McCully	60.00
carried on	$603-62½

1824

Account of monies received for Genl Jackson while he was absent at Washington 1824

From	Wm Landers	$6.50
	Collection in Alabama	603.75
	Bondsmans Smith acct	6.00
	Mr Hughes bond	378.00
$31.12½	Two notes of Chambers unpaid	31.12½
	Wm Landers Smith account in Part	5.00
	Capt Donelsons Smith account	34.75
	Wm Donelsons Smith acct	24.92½
	Mr Donelsons Smith acct	2.50
$3.87½	Mr Lowrieters note (Smith acct)	3.87½
$2.50	Mr Glover note (Smith acct)	2.50
	Francis Landers Smith acct	33.35
$37.50		$1132.27½

Carried over

12214

Brought over ——— $1132.27½

$37.50 . . . deducted 37.50

$1094.77½

Received from Orleans, Proceeds of
Lent Dr. cotton. — ——— 2416.82

do do Butlers Acct. for
$1000 in Confdn paper, sold for 822.88

Received from Mr Hill 130..

5

Received from Major
Martin ——— 530.68

Received from Lafayette
for cotton ——— 783

Making in all in Confdn notes $24

in United states 3 3

$3011.92.1/4
2413.7½

Tennessee $598.84.3/4 in favor of A S Donelson
100.00

deposited $498.84.3/4
with Nichol

Tennessee Currency

=

United States notes

United States notes

Specie & United States notes
=
Tennessee Currency

do

do

$2413. 7½ - } Paid out $30 11. 92 1/4
3369.70 - - }

...$400

3369.70.
400
2969.70 United States notes - against
A A Donelson —

For which is deposited in Bank
$2969.88
400 - Parsons check against.
2569.88 which is the amount of
498. 84 3/4 - converted into
U S paper at 27½ per cent
advance - except 10 dollars

12215

Account of
moneys received &
expended by A. J.
Donelson for Genl
Andrew Jackson
in 1824
out of which was
paid to B. P. Parsons
out of sales of cotton
crop made in
1823 —

B. P. Parsons
paid by
A. J. Donelson
$400 on 2 notes
in July
1823 for
1824 & 25
within

let no person see this for it is badly riten

Souther College Mr 1894

Dear Andrew The books that I transmit you by Mr Parker I wish you to exchange at Mr Robersons for me if he will comply with the propositions that I have made in my letter to him you will do this as soon as you can and send them to Mr Parker who will put up at the stage inn Tell Lurch to send me his geography and atlas as many are not used by the class try and them and get them if you please as I shal have a chance of sending them every week if I wanted to do so you well please to send me a few of plats to go on a pd of boots not round ones which you can get at the foundrs I would send the money but I have none but Kentucky I will pay you when I see you you must not fail to send them, Send me that geography and I will send yours next week try your best to get those books from Roberson and get good ones and a nice bound if he does not not know me tell him who I am your Papa and mother left this place on the 10th of last month and requested that I shaul write to you you must send me a letter by Mr Parker Excuse my haste for he is ready to start I will send you a letter in a few weeks let you know what day we shall move have do not fail to attend this form and I will never forget you

I remain your affectionat friend W J Chapman

Bowlinggreen Warren County Kentucky

Deliver this letter with the books

12216

Abe Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

1824

Mr. A. J. Donelson will prepare a letter to Mr Monroe enclosing the letter of Judge Overton in which being to his view; the communication made through me last winter from the good Judges & many of the most respectable citizens of Cumberland. The high standing of Judge Overton the tenor of the enclosed letter and my opinion personally given to him Mr Monroe last winter.

Letter prepared, & sent on to Mr Monroe equivalent to the above

Andw J Donelson

12219

Substance of a
letter from Genl Jackson
to Mr. Monroe
1824

Gen. H. Bonneville

Old Hanna & her family Squire wife & child, Pet husband & child - & George in old — 8 Jan - 1st 1825

Blacksmith Anon wife & 3 children 5

Charles wife & child — 3

Tom wife & 9 children — 11

Ben wife & 4 children — 6

Old Sampson wife & 9 children (grows 2) 11

Dunwody, Ned, Gilbert & Tom, 4

Polydore wife & 2 children — 4

Lolly & her 4 children — 5

Titus Condis & child John Dulton 4

Anon wife & 2 children — 4

Big. Sampson wife & child — 3

Argyle wife & 4 children — 6

Jame wife & 4 children — 6

80

7 over 50 — not totable — 7

41. over 12. & under 50 — 73

totable — 41

32. under 12 years of age — 32

forty one blot sales first day of January 1825

640 acres of land — do do. do

County of Davidson whereon

he lives. Andrew Jackson

12220

Old Hanna upwards of 50. Her family Tonable-
Bet, George Nell, Aprid — — — — 4
Charles & Charlotte his wife — Do — 2
Dunwody & Fred not tonable - 2
Sampson & wife Do - Do — 2
Their family Grove, Lettleton, Orange, Lyett, 4
Aron Blacksmith & wife — — Do. 2
Aron & his wife, wife not tonable — Do. 1
Ben & wife — — Do. 2
Tom & wife & family court — Do
Campbell, Isaac, & Moses ~~[illegible]~~
Penny upwards of 50 — — — — 1 Do — 2
Bollfrone & wife — Do —
Indian Bolle & Son, & Telus — Do —
Squire & wife — Do 2
Easter, Gilbert, Angeile, & wife, — Do 4
Big Sampson & wife & Son — Do 3
Lame & wife — Do — 2
Peter & Jack. & Jacob — Do 3
John Button — — Do 1
4
not tonable being
upwards of 50 — 7 under 10 — 35
Middle tonable & not tonable 83 —

Black Pole
in 1825
Aug. 9 —

Fort Atkinson Council Bluffs
Jany 3rd 1826

My Dear General

I have the honour to address you on a subject, the utility of which to a person so well acquainted as yourself with the western section of our Country -, will at once appear;

Viz. That of visiting under the sanction and protection of our Government that important and as yet imperfectly surveyed section of our Pacific Sea Coast embraced between the Spanish & Russian Territories

I have to request you will assist in obtaining for us. the sanction and protection of our Govt to proceed from this in the Spring of 1826 to pass up the River Platte to its head waters, ascertain the most direct - & (safest) land ~~carriage~~ route from that to the Multnomah - To survey our pacific Sea Coast, & following our ~~route~~ northern boundary - to return by striking the Head waters of a Northern Branch of the Missouri - When the utility

12221

of this measure has passed under your considera-
-tion, we entertain the greatest hopes of your
interesting yourself in behalf of an expedition,
the result of which cannot at least be ~~deter~~
prejudicial to a Country, a wish to serve which
is our stimulus. —

~~To~~ Holmes of the 5th Infy, & Ds
Kingsbury, 4th & 1st Infy, & myself are the applicants for the exp
-edition — ~~Ds~~ H. & K are two young men of superior
talents, & if we are so fortunate as to succeed i
obtaining it, I feel confident we will do our Country
some service, & ourselves a little honour. —

Please to give my best respects to Genl
Houston & Genl Call, accept, my dear Genl, my
warmest wishes for your happiness &
prosperity ——— ———

With the highest
Respect, & esteem,
your friend
Wm. S. Harney —

Genl Andrew Jackson
Washington City

PS I have written to Genl Gibson & Judge Rowan on this subject ~~Ds~~ 1st U.S. Infy

Clay C.H. Mo. Jan. 17.

Free.

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Washington
City.

#1 Attention
Samuel Phillips
Hollenbeck
Feb 5 1829

T5555

Mrs Jackson

To E Abbott

1825

January 4th

	1 Jumper		
	10 1/2 yds Satin @ $1-12 1/2	$ 8	—
	2 5/8 yds Sarsnet @ $1	11	81 1/4
	3/8 yd Patent @ 75 — $ 1/4 yd Silk @ 75	2	62 1/2
	22 yds finish @ 8 1/4 — 1 dz buttons 37 1/2		47
	3 skeins Silk & 2 Pieces Cord	2	13
	for Cutter — fitter Hooks & Eyes &c	—	68
	2 1/2 yds Lace @ $1	—	12 1/2
	Making Dress	2	50
14	1 Barege Scarf	3	—
	1 1/4 yds Barege @ 50	3	50
	Making Cloak 37 1/2 3 yds Silk @ 187 1/4	—	62 1/2
	Dyeing & altering Leghorn Hat	—	94
26	1 Bandbox	2	50
		—	50
		$39	41 3/4
		6	00
	Rec payment	$33	41

E Abbott

12223

Mrs Jackson To C. Patet Dr

To Dyeing a Silk Vest Mazarine Blue	$1,50
Do a Coat crep Shawl Cream colour	1 —
	$2,50

Rec payment J Patet

Jany 6th 1825

12224

City W.
January 9th 1862

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 4th & 6th is just received. I thank you for the information you have communicated. I never had any doubt but the source of my political enemies, but that they would attempt to distort the expose of an innocent female in her defence, was a specimen of wickedness that I did not suppose would be attempted.

One thing I can assure you whenever my enemies think it worth while to investigate my character & conduct I fear not the result.

I can well know how to defend my character as I have done the rights of my country, whenever it can be traced to a source worthy of notice. I am aware of the plan of my enemies, to endeavour to excite & provoke me. This cannot be done, until calm reflection, convinces my judgt that Justice requires offensive [illegible]

12225

[illegible]

To the [illegible] & Recorder of Rowan County

A Sworn Bill

Gen'l Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions

Rowan County

[illegible]

[illegible]

Locust Hill near Leesburg
Jany 9th 1825

Dear Sir

I wrote to you on the 6th inst.
in consequence of information communicated to me
by a most respectable gentl. a friend of yours, who
particularly advised me to do so, to guard you
against the base attempt of your enemies, it was
with great reluctance I did so, and nothing but a
sense of duty, could have induced me to do any
thing that would have caused you a moments
uneasiness, since then I have seen the gentl. from
Alex.a who made the communication to our
mutual friends, and I hastify to state to you
that it is true such papers are in the hands
of an individual in Alex.a for such objects
but he is himself uncertain as to the truth

12226

of them and is besides afraid to communicate or even to speak about them - so that it does not appear that there will be the vilainous attempt to injure you that I apprehended, at least I hope and believe there will not. it would be well however for your friends to keep a sharp look out, without their even intimating the least knowledge of the circumstance - I do not know when I was more irritated than when the circumstance was communicated to me. the very great regard and most exalted opinion I have ever entertained for Mrs Jackson contributed to increase my disgust at the base attempt.

I hope in the course of a few weeks to have the pleasure of introducing to you & Mrs Jackson my two eldest daughters, they are very impatient to visit Washington, and are quite as anxious about your success as I am myself. —

be pleased to remember me most kindly
to Mrs Jackson and believe me to be
with great respect
Yr friend &
Most Obt Servt
Chas. Pen. Sutt

12227

JAN 11

N 288

Major Genl Andrew Jackson
U. S. Senate
Washington
Cobia

Private.

West Bank, near Montgomery Ala.
11th Jany 1825.

My Dear General.

I have had the pleasure to receive your kind Letter of the 14th Oct. from the Hermitage, & I have been much longer in answering it than I could have wished; - but when I reflected how constantly engaged you must be, it appears almost like intrusion to trouble you with a letter at this time. -

As you may suppose I am most anxious to hear something about the Presidential election: I have long since supposed, that the Controversy will be between Adams & yourself, & I have no doubt of your success. - The question will undoubtedly go to the house of Representatives. - Jackson 20 a head, & Crawford far in the rear, & Clay left out. - We prefer that Crawford should go into the house in preference to Clay - for in that case you will have 14 States which secures your election. - Should Clay get into the house the election of President will be sent back to the people, in which case

12228

it appears to me, according to the Construction I give the Constitution, That the Time of a new election, is left wholly with Congress.. That body have the right to say that the new election shall not take place till the expiration of the regular period, to wit, the 4 years, & in that event Calhoun will in fact be the President.- But as it is clear that Calhoun is not thought of by the People for that high Office, therefore upon every principle of publick honesty & political virtue, Congress are bound to issue a Proclamation for a new election to take place at the shortest possible period, viz- by the 4th March 1826.- If the election is sent back to the people, your only opponent will be Adams & you will succeed by an overwhelming majority. You are in truth the National Candidate.-

I have read Mr Monroe's message with much pleasure.- It is an able state paper.- Posterity will read it with instruction.- I am in hopes in his farewell message (for like "Washington" he must leave the Nation a Legacy) he will touch by way of advice & warning upon certain Things, which I am sure

Mr

Monroe & yourself must look upon as of vital im-
-portance to this Nation:- I will briefly bring some
of them to your consideration.- 1st.- Congress must
be made Independent; & this can only be accomplished,
by declaring it not lawful, for any person while a mem-
-ber of Congress, to make application for any Office of
Profit, with the exception of the following, viz;- Re-
-ceiver Messrs. Judges of the Supreme Court, the President
-cy & vice-Presidency.- 2nd. That in future no President
of the U. States shall be taken from among any of the
Secretaries.- Mr. Monroe knows
from experience how correct they
would be.- 3rd. That the
President must be elected for 6 or 8 years, & never after.-
I have thought of these changes, & the good that would
result to the Nation, from them in the peaceful shade of retire-
-ment, under happy own "vine & fig tree".- All experience
proves that man is a weak feeble being, subject to correct-
-ed, & prone to error, & that the best sincerest way of
preserving virtue, Political & Moral, is not to trust
oneself in the way of temptation.- Now, my dear

12229

Genl. (if I am right) you & Mr. Monroe can accomplish all this. — Let Mr. M. first apply the entering Wedge, & leave the accomplishment of it for you. —

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Franklin
Tenn.

Genl. Jackson
Hermitage
Tenn.

Free.

Franked
R. M. T. Hayne

Genl. Jackson
Washington D.C.
January 11th 1825.

If you telve. I — shd. be at the Hermitage, we will, without fail, visit you next Summer. — Mrs. Hayne requests to be kindly presented to Mrs. Jackson & you, in which I unite. —

yrs. most faithfully

R. Y. Hayne

Genl. Jackson.

Columbia S.C. Jany. 22nd 1825

Dear Genl

At the request of an acquaintance of mine, A. McHaggerty, I have taken the liberty to write to you asking the favour to give him any aid you deem proper or my recommendation for the office of Consul at Swansea. If I did not think him well worthy of the appointment I would not ask you to promote his pretensions - as I hold my self measurably bound for the integrity of any one who I offer to the consideration of my friends, but at the same time, I must remark that if there is any impropriety, in consideration of the relationship you ~~now~~ stand in towards the Nation, to promote the pretensions of a candidate for any office, I hope you would far bear to use any personal efforts.

Permit me Dear General to say, and without flattery that I am proud, joyfully so, to see that the nation is willing to reward you with the first & highest office it has at its disposal for the eminent services and unparrelled sacrifices you have made for it, and I trust no combination or coalitions will frustrate their legitimate wish. I have heard however that a coalition is forming or is formed to prevent the will

12230

of the people from being carried into effect, from a knowledge of the personal hostility of two of the candidates for that high office, to you, and the natural ambition of the Hero I am inclined to believe it, but I rely on the good sense, and pure republican views of the representatives of the people to rescue and frustrate it - and trust things will be as the people wish it - should it terminate as I wish, I will if my health permits witness your inauguration, but such is the precarious state of my health at this time that it is more the indulgence of a hope than the expectation of realizing it - Under medical advice I am now here for the benefit of a mild winter, but I have neither found that or the climate any benefit to my health, tho' as yet have not given the climate a fair trial, - I think we are very nearly of an age, but I hope you enjoy better health than I do which I find has declined much within the last 12 months with that most afflicting disease the Dyspepsia which is committing wonderfull ravages on my constitution, -

I hope whenever you return to your seat you will return by Abingdon where I may have the pleasure of tendering you a share of my fatted calf as I was completely disappointed on your going to Washington, having daily expected you and Lady for many days, in which Mrs Preston was equally disappointed as she anxiously wishes to pay a debt of kindness she has long owed Mrs Jackson - to whom please to present myself and accept for yourself our best wishes

Respectfully your friend and

Noble Lee

Wm Preston

12231

Genl Andrew Jackson

Washington

Colo^l H. Preston

Mrs Jackson Jan 28th 1825

To R Williams Dr

Decr 22 To Altering Dress $1.00

Jan 3rd To Making Dress 1.25

Cord Silk Hookeyes 18¼

$2.43¾

Received Payment

January 28th 1825 R Williams

12232

// 2 ~~1~~/2

Pensacola, 28th Jany. 1828.

Dr. General,

By the time this reaches you, I take it for granted that the Presidential question will be settled, and that this distinguished honor will be bestowed upon you. As I shall rarely in future, trespass upon your time, by letter, what will be devoted constantly to the great multiplicity of national concerns, I desire, with all possible respect and deference, to make a few suggestions:-

First, in relation to Florida - let me beseech you to give us honest, enlightened and efficient Justice servants. I can assure you we have hitherto been sadly cursed by being placed under the influence and guidance of vice, ignorance and presumption. Most of those who have an agency in administering this government, have not the confidence of the honest, nor the respect of the virtuous part of the community. Were Justice done, the knife and caustic would be used freely, and a radical change effected. We never shall

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be enabled to get along without reform. The people have not only become dissatisfied with the officers of Government, but with the President and Senate by whom they are appointed. This is particularly the case with the Spaniards, who form an opinion of the Government of the United States from the officers who represent it in the Country. There are not more than three or four that inspire them with any respect and confidence. You will see Duval at Washington, who will tell you many things that you must be cautious in believing. He is very extravagant, tells contradictory stories, and is suspected of being destitute of candor. This sir, as far as I can learn, is the common impression, and I state it to you in confidence for your own information. I would likewise suggest to you the necessity of a rigid scrutiny into the manner in which the money for carrying into effect the treaty with the Indians has been appropriated; the difficulty which arose about the contract for supplying the Indians, and

the payment of 500 dollars to Emeamatha. Mr. Cal-
-houn can explain it, from which you will be
unable to learn something of consequence, I am
inclined to believe. The manner in which the Custom
House has been managed, is not less worthy of in-
-vestigation. In a Country so remotely detached, you
see how individuals are inclined to forget their
responsibility and indulge in abuses. Under such
circumstances, more care should be employed in
the selection of honest and enlightened men for
public stations. How necessary will it be to ad-
-here to this rule, in making appointments for the
distant post at the mouth of Columbia River.

In the organization of all governments,
two great objects present themselves to the mind of
a great states man, viz:—1st. The management of the
<u>moral</u> force of the nation, so as to put it in
complete requisition, and give it the most desirable
direction for promoting the wealth strength and
happiness of all, and—2d. Such an arrangement

of its physical strength, as to render it most efficient in the advancement of internal improvements and productive industry, as well as for the defence and security of all temporal blessings. Internal improvements and a judicious system of national education, are the great bonds of our union, and the source of incalculable wealth. It is by these means, that our intercourse with each other is to be increased, benefits interchanged, dependence upon each other sensibly felt, and the efforts of a common language and education learned; local feelings and prejudices removed, and our character as a nation become completely assimilated. —

Physical force without moral force to direct it, is often inefficient, and sometimes even destructive of the purposes for which it was intended. Education, is the great mean of augmenting the moral force of a nation, and the selection of wise, active and honest men, the only measure by which a government can avail itself of it and bring it into useful operation. It is by pursuing this course, that all great sovereignty have advanced the greatness

and glory of the nations over which they presided, and shed an imperishable lustre around their administrations. This was the case with Charles 5th, Francis 1st and Henry 4th of France, Queens Anne and Elizabeth of England, and Napoleon Bonaparte. However great may be the talents of a single individual, he cannot accomplish much single handed. He must employ the best talents of the country, and that talent to be successful, must be brought to make a <u>united</u> effort. A great deal indeed, depends upon <u>union</u>, and without it amongst the members of an administration, distraction will pervade our councils, and nothing valuable can be accomplished. Qualifications alone should be the tests, and appointments conferred without fear, favor or affection. Offices are public property and should be disposed of in conformity with the wishes of the people, and so as most completely to increase the aggregate of general prosperity and happiness. An adherence to this rule is produce-

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-tive of the most valuable results. Business of any description is ably and faithfully transacted, and must command the public approbation. This was the principle by which General Washington was governed, and it was followed by many beneficial consequences. With regard to making selections from military men, I have changed my opinion entirely. They are generally dispositated, and practical haughty and overbearing in their tempers, and not acceptable to the people. They are rarely men of business habits, and are too frequently disposed to resolve the decision of all questions into an exercise of physical force. They have, from habit, little idea of moral power, which constitutes more or less, the opinions of the world. In cases where they are men of characters different from those here described, I admit they ought to be preferred for the services which they may have rendered; but this is rarely the case. Where they have been many years in the army,

they become generally unfit for civil life; they have no business habits, and unfit for civil employments. This is the result of my observation, although there are exceptions to the rule. It is the conduct of such men generally in civil life, that renders the army so odious to the common people of our country. —

This letter is written to you in confidence and I wish it to be burnt when you have read it.

I have no news. We forwarded the balance of our reports and abstracts by last mail. It is hoped Mr. Duckett has arrived with those forwarded by him. Let me know what the Chairman of the Land Committee thinks of our performance, &c. I fear unpropitious unfavorable to us have been made upon him. —

Dr. Delavan presents his compliments to yourself and Mrs. Jackson. Be so good as to remember me to all friends, and believe me ever faithfully,

Sam.l R. Overton

Honorable
Andrew Jackson

12236

1825

Major Samuel A. Overton

Letter to be preserved — on the subject of the proper course for the Executive of the U. States to pursue —

Hon. Andrew Jackson,

Washington City

P.

Georgetown Feb 5. 1825

General Jackson
1825 — To B. B. Griffin — Dr
Jany 5 — pd 5 hos with 2.50 — $2.50
pd payment in full
B. B. Griffin

12237

Philad.a Feby 15 — 1825

Dear General,

I have not language to express to you, the deep sorrow, and mortification I feel in the result of the late Election, by the Representatives of the People (falsely so styled) in their choice of a President of the US. — The West, surely will not, though their partiality for an Individual, protect those men they have sent to do their Will! — nor let them go unpunished, for the open insult offered them, and deep injury they have received by their going in known opposition to the Peoples choice! — It is ardently to be wished that those Members of Congress, who have Voted against the undis=-putted will of their constituent, may have the finger of scorn, pointed at them wherever they go! — so that fear, may hereafter make them do their duty, when, Integrity will not —

Louisianians! — Degraded! — Ungrateful Men!! to Vote against you! you!! who under God, they are indebted to for the possession of their soil! — The Protector of the Chastity of their Wives, and Daughters!! — You — who saved them from the brutal lusts of a Mercenary soldiery!!! — the heart sickens at the thought — and almost makes me believe that gratitude is too Noble a Virtue to dwell among us. —

The Pride of Kentucky (Henry Clay.) like Lucifer has fallen! and still hopes to involve you in the Vortex of his ruin! We never can forgive you, for the noble services you have done your Country! nor for being in the way of his towering ambition! —

12238

You will pardon my telling you we all feel an honest pride, in your dignified conduct, during the late contest for the Presidency; and your subsequent magnanimity has extorted praise, even from those, who would have sacrificed you, to promote their unhallowed ends! So powerful is the upright man, that the most depraved have to make obeisance to him —

I hope you will not think of returning home until you visit us? — We want your presence to cheer us up after the cruel blow we have had — that the welcome you will receive, will be in sincerity of heart, I am sure you have no doubt —

When you can spare a moment, it will gratify me to have a line from you, and I hope you will let me know, when we shall have the pleasure of seeing you.

Wishing you as much happiness, as I do for myself

I am Dear General

Most sincerely

Your friend

John C Breckinridge

343-75
2450
31925
106.40

319-25
31 92

257 33
95 75
13
108.75

Free

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Senator U States
Washington
D.C.

John [illegible]
1828

94 75
8 50

8 6. 2

1 50

Genl. Jackson 8 50

to John Gadsby Jr. Dr.

18. February 1825

To 2 Bowls Apple Toddy		$ 4.00
To 2 Qts. Punch		4.00
To 8 Bot. Wine		20.00
To 2 Pints Brandy		1.00
To 2 Qts. Whiskey		1.00
To 3 Bot. Cider		0.75
To 4 Bot. Champagne		12.00
To 2 Bot. M. Wine		6.00
To 23 Dinners do do		46.00
		$ 94.75

12240

Amt. bot. forw.d $94.75

Peanut for 3 Bot. Wine 7.50
Co. pt. Brandy — 0.50 } 8.50
Co. pt. Whiskey — 0.50

$86.25

Rec.d Payt. for
J. Radley Jr
Peter Brady

Washington February 21st 1825.

My dear Brother,

Since our return from the west we have been often on the point, as we thought, of writing but from various causes have delayed. We arrived in Philadelphia in the latter end of June and took a house No. 2 North seventh, where Mrs. D. now resides. From the tenor of your last letter we had reason to expect you, though, to be candid I did not. I know when we are engaged in complex business, it is easier to talk of than take a long journey. I was informed on last saturday the 19th, that the case suit you mentioned was then before the supreme Court, and that in all probability you were your=self in Frankfort in Kentucky.

I called upon the general in order to inquire of you, and to obtain his opinion of my removing to the west or rather south-west; his advice was strongly in favor of the latter. When I was in the west I should have remained there and proceeded to Nashville but was prevented by an accident at Wheeling in which my poor wife and child ran great risque of being both lost in the Ohio. Our goods were very much damaged, and some lost or spoiled:— Finally we became disheartened and returned.

I have been for some time in the neigh=bourhood of the seat of government, watching the course of events. The issue of the Presidential election has justified my opinion, and though, as I think, disgraceful to the nation, particularly to that part resident on the Mississippi valley, it may lead the people to inquire why their voice should be so much disregarded by their own servants. As to myself I cannot say I have been disappointed as I

12241

expected little — or rather nothing.

Some time since I engaged in a general Geographical work, but for want of funds have been compelled to discontinue it for the present, and if nothing should intervene to prevent it my intention now is to proceed to Kentucky, and if you are not there to Tennessee in the Spring. My family will remain in Philadelphia until I make the journey or if I should conclude to remain in the west, until I can make arrangements for their removal.

When in the west I raised funds for our expenses by lecturing on Astronomy and Physical geography, and expect to clear my way again in the same manner. If the means were at my disposal I would establish a weekly paper in some one of the most populous towns of Kentucky, Ohio, or Tennessee. I cannot but think the present a most propitious moment for such an undertaking. The rapid increase of wealth and population, as well as the growing importance of the west as an integral part of the United States opens a wide a fertile, and in a great degree an uncultivated field to the Philosopher Statesman and politician. If in my power, no other situation in which I could place myself would be so congenial to my wishes; and I cannot think a 25 years apprenticeship in the study of the real and relative resources of the west a bad school to qualify me for such employment. You often is cheerfully willing to remove to any place where our industry can assure independence. Of these things we can, however, converse whenever meet. I wish you would seize a moment to drop me a line directed to Marietta, state of Ohio letting me know where I can direct from that place. I have written duplicates one franked by Genl. Jackson and sent to Nashville,

the other, this one, to Frankford. No accident pre=
=venting I shall be in Marietta about the first
of May. My progress from there uncertain as I
intend to raise classes for lecturing wherever it is
in my power. A course comprises, or more cor=
=rectly employs about two weeks.

I hope you will be punctual in writing as
I am anxious to hear from, and to learn how
far you have been affected by your rupture
with the courts of Tennessee. Write, and write
largely, every circumstance will be interesting
to me, and particularly I am very much
pained by not hearing from our sister; let me
know where she is, what doing &c.

I shall write again the moment I am
made acquainted where to direct. Adieu
ever your affect. Brother

William Darby.

Patrick H. Darby.

P. S. February 21st. Since writing the above
and calculating time, there is every reason to believe
that there will be ample time for you to write, and
for me to receive a letter here before my departure.
Should either of my letters reach your hand by the 20th
of March, there will intervene 26 days from that pe=
=riod to the 15th April — amply sufficient, particularly
from Frankford in Kentucky for me to receive your
reply.

12242

25

SANDY SPRING
2 Mo
26
MARYLAND

Patrick H. Darby Esq.
Frankfort Kentucky.

Free Louisville
Aug 1 1829

Your letter of the 8th is rec'd, and has been read with something of surprise. I did not use the expression which you quote, "that forty thousand muskets would be required to rectify the politicks of Kentucky", nor any expression like it. My stay at Lexington was a short one, and during the time I have no recollection of speaking at all about the local affairs of your State, it a subject about which I should not feel respect at all at liberty to interfere. As to Mr. W. T. Willis I have no recollection of him, nor do I believe I ever had an acquaintance with him: it is scarcely probable, that knowing as I did the patriotism & hospitality of the citizens of Lexington I should venture to insult them by so unkind a remark I did not: it bears no resemblance to my fair of sentiments indeed might I be considered a "Military Chieftain" as has been charged —

A Jackson

22. July 1825

Copy
J. H. Eaton

Messrs
Rob. P. Henry
J. P. Morrow
J. F. Johnston
C. A. Wickliffe

12243

22 Feby 1825 —

Henry Moore 3
Ebenezer Kirchhoff 3
Letters as to 40.000 merchts
and answers thereto
denying charge
of disparaging
remarks on Ky.

House of Representatives
February 22th 1825

Sir, In a late number of the Argus of Western America, you are reported to have said, at Lexington, on your way to this city, in November last upon the authority of Mr. William T. Willis that "forty thousand muskets would be required, to rectify the politics of Kentucky." The undersigned, having supported your election, in the House of Representatives; and believing you incapable of making the remark imputed to you, deem it their duty to afford you an opportunity of contradicting the report, if untrue, for the satisfaction of all, who, at any stage of the Presidential contest, took an interest in your success.

With sentiments of respect, we are

Sir, Your Most obedient Servts

Robt. P. Henry
T. P. Moore
" " Johnson
J. A. Pickett

General Andrew Jackson.

12244

General Andrew Jackson

Senate Chamber.

Brownsville Fayette County Pa
26 February 1825

General Andrew Jackson

Sir. A number of the citizens in this section of the County, wishing to manifest that attachment they individually entertain towards you, have, at a very numerous and respectable meeting held in this place on the 24 inst. appointed the undersigned to request you to visit this part on your return home. Will you Sir, be pleased to answer us by letter, stating whether you may be expected to return this way; at what time, as near as possible; and whether you could find it convenient to be received and furnished with a repast, by the people generally. And in the mean time, accept, Sir, our best wishes, individually, for your prosperity and happiness

Yours with respect

Valentine Geisey
Geo G. Kreppe
J. W. Sloan
Benedict Vimber
John McCormick
Thomas L Rogers
Robt Patterson

12246 -7

Washington February 26. 1825.

Dear Sir

I present this morning at 11. o'clock, the medals heretofore voted by Congress, to Genl: Gaines, Scott, Brown, and others, and should be glad, if convenient, that you might be present, & with you Genl. Call & Major Eaton, & indeed any friend you might wish to accompany you.

With great respect & sincere regard Dear Sir yours

James Monroe

12248

General A. Jackson

Balt. March 21st 1825

Sir, For nearly one Month, I have been confined to my Chamber by disease the Enclosed, I have not had an opportunity to tender you my sincere congratulations on the result of the Electoral vote. To stand the highest Candidate on such a list is an honour of which no intrigue, no consideration of discordant materials, nor enjoyment of public office, can deprive an honest Jackson - his name stands on the records of the Senate as the Peoples man in the important contest. It makes a part of the political history of the Country, a constitutional record for centuries to come. You have lev endured heretofore, & I believe that the happiest moment of your life was that hour in which your Countrymen came forward, & by presenting their Candidate to Congress expressed their consideration in your patriotism your honour your faith & your virtue. That you did not accept the first station is another honour - that you did not descend from such elevated ground into the petty contest formed here after, & that you chose retirement with honour rather than public life with out it, proves to a demonstration that the People were not mistaken in the opinion which they had formed of their Candidate. I consider this election a complete

12250

triumph to the friends of Andrew Jackson - a triumph entire & unmingled with one painful emotion, one high sacrifice of principle or honour. He has been the means of defeating a cabal formed against the rights & liberties of his Country, & he disdained the acceptance of public honours by any other title than the free & spontaneous choice of his fellow Citizens. These are the reflections that will rouse animate your fervent devotion, when age and disease all that can render life lonely, & age venerable, and disease & Countrymen who honour have to estimate such services, will be seen at no distant day the Hero of New Orleans. If he passes through Baltimore on his return to Nashville, I shall certainly do myself the honour of calling personally upon him, & shall think all the labour which has fell to my share in this matter, amply compensated by one cordial & friendly shake of the hand

Gen Andrew Jackson
Washington

D Allen

your kind letter of the 1 March is
rec'd, I sincerely regret your indisp
=osition, & regret to learn of your
leaving — your sentiments are
those of a true patriot, & so long
as the people act in accordance
with them our liberty will be perpet
=uated — The congratulations you send
me, with the principles expressed, &
coming from one entitled alone
from the purest principles of pa
=triotism I claim much more than
the mere wish that I have obtained any
other way, than by the unanimous
voice of the people — I shall pass thro
Baltimore, & will give our sincere friends
to shake you by the hand, as well that I shake
I shall greet the hand of a patriot

12251

Allen and
Ousmer

1825

WASHINGTON
MAR 2
FREE

Gen. Andrew Jackson,
Senate United States

Washington
D. C.

The Hon. Mr. Craig, a Representative in Congress from the state of New York, has politely handed to us for publication the following correspondence:

Washington, March 2, 1825.

Dear Sir: Messrs. Peter H. & Abraham H. Schenck, proprietors in the Glenham Manufacturing establishment in Dutchess county, state of New York, have forwarded to my care, to be presented to you, with a kind expression of their good wishes, a suit of clothes from a superior and highly finished cloth, manufactured at their establishment. Holding, sir, in high estimation your character and public services, and feeling towards you great personal regard, they have desired me to be the organ of presenting this evidence of the improvement of the manufactures of our country, and of the sincere regard which they entertain for you.

It affords me, sir, much satisfaction to have the honor of presenting to you, in the name of the enterprising and highly respectable manufacturers, this specimen of their skill, and humble token of their esteem, and to unite with them in tendering to you my sincere wishes for your future health and prosperity.

I am, sir, with profound respect, your most obedient and humble servant, HECTOR CRAIG.

The Hon. Andrew Jackson.

Washington, March 2, 1825.

Sir: I cannot accept the very flattering present of Messrs. P. H. & A. H. Schenck, presented through you, without soliciting that you will tender to them my very grateful acknowledgments for their politeness, and for the kind feelings which, in their behalf, you are pleased to express.

To me it is matter of proud pleasure to witness the march of our country to the perfection of those arts without which she can never attain complete independence. During the last war, the melancholy spectacle was afforded of our utter inability, by virtue of our own resources, to clothe either our soldiers or our ships: our dependence was upon our enemies for a supply of articles essential to the maintenance of our rights and our liberty. I trust those times will never again recur; and looking to the active zeal with which, under the guidance of patriotic citizens, our domestic enterprise is progressing, I am sure that, in any future conflicts, the means of waging successfully our defence, will be found to exist amongst ourselves. There is nothing I more cordially desire; nothing that this country, next to the perpetuation of her liberties, should more sincerely wish for. Our resources fairly brought into operation, with the brave yeomanry our country every where affords, we need not fear for the perpetuation of our liberties and independence.

Permit me, if you please, to reciprocate the friendly wishes you have expressed for my future health and happiness.

With great respect and regard, I am, sir, your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. Hector Craig.

[2 March 1825]

I cannot accept the very flattering present of Messrs.
P. H. & A. H. Schenck, ~~Peter & A. H. Schenck~~ presented thro you, without soliciting
that you will tender to them my very grateful acknowledge-
ments for their politeness & for the kind feelings which
~~they have expressed~~ in their behalf you are pleased to express.

To me it is a matter of proud pleasure to witness
the march of our country to the perfection of those
arts without which she can never obtain complete
independence. During the last war the melancholy
spectacle was offended, of our utter inability, by virtue
of our own resources, to cloth either our soldiers or our
ships: our dependence was upon our enemies, for
a supply of articles essential to the maintenance of our
rights & our liberty. I trust those times will never
again recur; and looking to the active zeal with
which under the guidance of patriotic citizens, our
domestic enterprise is progressing, I am sure that
in any future conflicts, the means of waging successfully
our defence, will be found to exist amongst ourselves:
there is nothing that I more cordially desire: nothing that
this country next to the perpetuation of her liberties
should more sincerely wish for. Our resources fairly
brought into operation, with the brave yeomanry
of our country where affords, we need not fear for the perpe-
tuation of our liberties & independence.

Permit me to you

12252

please to incorporate the friendly wishes you have expressed for my future health & happiness.

with great respect & regard

I am yr. ob.t, Serv.t

Andrew Jackson

Pittsburgh March 4th a black fourth for the American nation — a black 1825,

Dr Sir,

Your conduct and your behaviour upon the late trying occasion, hath surpassed even the utmost stretch of thought; You have now with the utmost ease defeated all your bitter and political enemies — I am lost in wonder I must confess; and believe me Sir the world knows that I am no flatterer. Yes Genral You have quite confounded all your enemies; for altho they have accomplished by foul means, what they ware unable to obtain by fair dealing, Yet the have gained no credit by the bargain; for your Godlike virtue during the trial has immortalised your name for ever; You have gained a far more splendid victory in Washington City over your political enemies, than even the hallowed victory over the British invincibles at New-orleans; for ~~you have~~ by your modesty and unequalled deportment, You have put both the Demigogues and corruptionists all to the blush; Yes Genral they must hang their heads and blush, "whilst you have the cheering and consolating reflections" that your heart is clean, and your hand unsullied in corruption. The World hath read with infinite admiration "the manifestations of love — the marvelous display of gratitude — the overwhelming majority over your competitors — your fair and honourable election by the people — the battle won, and the enemie vanquished" and put to flight. But they had a refuge — a poor refuge! to usurp the throne: John Quincey hath this day been crowned for 4 years; I envy him not, "for you have more honour this day ware you seated on a Butchers Block in the publick market, than ever the will receive on his usurped throne till death

12253

And as for Henry Clay, He has obtained a legacy for his children — a Legacy of Tar & feathers, to bequeath to posterity — a Legacy of infamy and everlasting disgrace. He is welcome to take the secretaryship, with all the honours attached to his vile and shameful appointment. But Jackson (hail thou Warrior, thy matchless name, shall live forever in the Book of fame.) Yes noble Chieftain, when the names of Adams and that of Clay, will be a by word, and a reproach on the freedom of America — when the 9th. of February 1825 will be a day of mourning throughout the Land? The gorious 8th. of January 1815 will be a day of rejoicing — a commemoration and a Jubilee. Thrice happy Jackson, who lives in the bosomes of his Countrymen — in the hearts and affections of his fellow citizens — thy memory will be revered "by the sons of freemen yet unborn: when thy Throan shall be in Heaven at the right hand of Jehovah, linked in the arm of the Immortal Washing — for ye have honoured your country, and ye shall be rewarded by your God.

But why should I wonder that the grand council in congress Hall conspired against you? when the great Sanhedrum in the Jewish Synagogue conspired together to crisify the Son of God? and why should I be astonished to hear of a foul and black conspiracy against the Hero of Orlanes, by the learned American Scribes & pharisees — the representatives of the only boasted of free Government upon Earth — the servants of the people — conspired to rob their masters, even out of the right of suffrage, "that precious Legacy" bequeathed to them by the Fathers of our country — that peace which they ratified — and that covenant of Redemption they had sealed with their blood. But marvel not, for unless they corrupt Adams & Clay be born a gain they cannot enter into the Kingdom of God. But my dear Jackson, perhaps this mournful event has happened for the good of the Nation: For it will arouse the people to a sense of their duty — to assemble together — petition the Legislature to pass a law to place the Presidential Election within their grasp at once, and wrest the mighty power for ever from the Strong arm of congress —

let it be torn from the wicked hands of despots, and restored again to the Children of freedom? Yes General, I must repeat it, 'your God like behaviour, during the whole of this trying contest, hath enthroned you far beyond the reach of your political enemies — enthroned you in the hearts of your fellow Citizens — a seat where the names of Adams or Clay can never find a habitation or a permanent rest.' Moreover, by your polite and affable deportment, which characterises your real greatness, 'you have silenced all opposition and clamours' When I first heard the news from Washington City, I was thunderstruck and filled with remorse; I exclaimed Clay, 'thou traitor, for I had no restraint over my passion' and proposed sending a barrel of whiskey to Grantshill to treat the fellows who had purposed to burn in tight pasteboard Effigy? but upon a moments reflection I was sorry for thus using so publick and so rash an expression: but he was burned notwithstanding; and I am glad for your sake that I was not there. But all now is well, "for I am perfectly convinced that you have gained more honour, ten thousand times more honour, than ever you could have gained had you been elected? I am entirely unable to express the joy which I feel to hear how your unshaken integrity, and loftyness of soul "hath disdained even to notice" the Beggarly shifts of the Bountry King. But four year will soon pass away? and then they Aristocratic King will be dethroned — your immortal name shall meet the reward of your toils, and the reward of your virtues. I have perhaps tired your patience with this lenthy epistle? but you will pardon and forgive me, "for I am not in a state of mind to write to any Gentleman grammatically whatever," and far less am I capable of writing with propriety and address to the immortal Andw Jackson. give my best respects to your amiable Ladie, and all your relations and friends. Adieu General adieu,

Geo. P. Latchell

Genl. Andw Jackson

12254

E. Patchell

Mar 8 1829

Political

X

FREE

Gen.l Andw Jackson

Washington City.

P.

FREE MARGIN

I have the honour to state to you, as a matter of information, that the Chickasaw Indians have a long with it. He is a very intelligent man, and his mind appears to be in a state of great excitement. But Messrs. Pitchlynn, and I am assured, I intend next week starting to Philadelphia, and I am persuaded of more satisfactory, I will offer them.

Permit me in this place to remark, that I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. Patchell

Washington City
March 5th 1825

Dear Sir;

Your favor of the 27th ult. came to hand in due time, but for the want of ~~time~~ opportunity it has not been in my power to thank you for it before this date.

Yesterday Mr Adams was inaugurated, amidst a vast assemblage of citizens, having been escorted to the capitol with a pomp and ceremony of guns and drums not very consistent in my humble opinion with the character of the occasion. Twenty four years ago when Mr Jefferson was inducted into office, no such machinery was called in to give solemnity to the scene. He rode his own horse, and hitched him himself to the enclosure. But it seems that times are changing. I hope it is not so with the principles that are to characterise the administration of justice and constitutional law. These, in my fervent prayers for the prosperity and good of our country,

12255

will remain unaltered, based upon the sovereignty of the People, and adorned with no forms or ceremonies, save those which their happiness and freedom shall command.

I have not yet received your New York paper, in which as I infer from your letter, my remarks upon the term military chieftain are before this published. To this I have nothing to say. Mr Clay has ~~yet~~ used no delicacy towards me, and as I have never written any thing whether private or public which my heart and judgement did not sanction, I am not afraid of the publication of those remarks, or any other which I may have made.

Mrs Jackson still continues unwell, but I hope her health will allow us to take upon our march to the Hermitage Tuesday or Wednesday next. We shall go by Baltimore in order to avoid the bad road between this and Frederick.

We both join in kindest wishes to yourself and Lady —

Yrs Respectfully

Maj Jaud Swartout

Pittsfield, 5th March, 1825

Dr General;

I have received two letters from you, informing me that the appointment of Register, instead of Receiver, would be conferred upon me. You promised to explain this transfer from one to the other, which I should be glad to see as it is suspected, that there has been some unfair play somewhere. For my own part, I prefer the station of Register. For the reasons stated in your letter, and am under lasting obligations to you for your kindness in procuring the appointment. God grant that I may ever have an opportunity to repay you for such favors.

The result of the Presidential Election has reached us. More contrary to all the rules of ordinary calculation! Such an event as that between Clay and Adams, could not have been anticipated. The materials were repellant, and had no affinity for each other, and how the combination was formed, I am yet at a loss to determine. To say the least of it, it was unnatural, and will excite suspicions.

12256

I hope Mr. Adams entered into no bargain on the subject. He has always been considered an enlightened and honest man, and it is to be desired that time may prove, that he merits this reputation. His letter to the Committee shews, that he is not satisfied upon the subject of his election, and seems to anticipate dissatisfaction on the part of his competitors and the people. He has attempted to play Caesar a little in order to soothe Cato. Clay, in this exposure has violated all rules, and has dis-played more of the dignity and composure of an innocent man, which he has succeeded in preventing your election, which I presume was his great aim, he has placed the Presidency forever beyond his own reach.

the result of the election is to be lamented, not on your account, but on account of the nation. If corruption has been employed, it should alarm every American citizen. The vote in the colleges has proved, that you were the choice of the people. They have paid the debt of gratitude due you, as far as they had any agency in the nomination, and this is all that a patriot could desire. Had you been elected, your

could not have augmented your reputation, and must have encountered much care and vexation. No one is "more slightly tutored for the enjoyment of domestic happiness, and no one lip to regret in consequence of such a failure. It is gratifying to learn, that your friends entered into no bargains to ensure your election. This will contribute to place your character in a proper light before the American people, and enhance your fame. Even the consciousness of having pursued an honest and upright course, is worth more than the Presidency, or a crown. This sentiment is said to have offered to Marcellus, more than by in his exile, to was felt by Caesar with a senate at his heels. It is expected that the H. of Representatives will never again have an opportunity of defeating the wishes of the people.—

Tender my compliments to an acceptable man-nen to Mrs Jackson, who is now to be envied for her enjoyments at the Hermitage. Remember me to Capt. Donaldson and Lady, and accept for yourself my best wishes. My sincere friends,

Sam.l R. Overton.

12257

Hon. Andrew Jackson.

Pensacola
March 11

Honorable

Andrew Jackson,

Nashville,

Tennessee.

Gen. Gaines
Pensacola
March 11
1818

Recd. Apr. 13. Their letters are contrary in copy

Washington March 8th 1825

Dear Genl

Agreeably to your request, I communicate to you the substance of a conversation which I had early in January last with the Hon James Buchanan. He inquired of me when I had seen Genl Jackson, I replied not for some time he then said there was a quiet intrigue going on and that he thought it right to let me know it & that if he was known to us as I was to be the intimate friend of Genl Jackson he would inform the Genl of it & that he thought I ought to acquaint Genl Jackson, That the friends of Adams were making overtures to the friends of Clay to this effect, That if they the friends of Clay would elect Adams Clay should Secretary of State & that he thought we were in great danger unless we would consent to fight them with their own weapons, That the friends of Adams were urging as an argument to induce the friends of Clay to accede to the proposition that if Jackson should be elected, Adams would be continued Secretary of State & repeated that he thought I ought at least to get myself authorized to say that if Genl Jackson was elected President Mr Adams should not be continued Secretary of State I told him that I could not do so

12258

That we must carry Genl Jackson on the ground of principle & that ~~the~~ his friends could not make any promises or give any pledges. That I did not believe that General Jackson ever had disclosed his mind to any man as to who he would appoint, should he be elected, nor did I believe he would until it became his duty. He then said I was unacquainted with the intrigues of these men, I then told I could not believe it possible that such an intrigue could prevail – he said I might rest assured it was going on, that he knew the fact & repeated that it was necessary for the friends of Jackson to fight them with their own weapons at least so far as to say whether Adams should remain Secretary of State or not, I will not be certain that I have used Mr Buchanans own words I am however certain that I have in substance stated our conversation correctly. With great respect I remain your friend & fellow citizen

G. Kremer

Genl
Andrew Jackson

P S

Mr Buchanan stated that Henry & Mr Clay had become great friends this winter, this he said as I thought to impress on my mind the authority from whence he had derived the information

General
Andrew Jackson
Washington

1825.
Mr Kreamer's
letter —
March 6th
stating conversation
with Mr Buchanan
as to Clay & Adams

March - 9th 1825

Mr. Jackson

24 To Clagett & Harris Dr.

Dec. 29th	To 3 Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs @ 125	$	3.75
"	1 Belt Ribbon 25¢ 2 Yards Ribbon @ 50¢	"	1.25
1825	" 3/4 Yards White Italian Crape @ 75¢	"	56¼
Jan 7	3 " 1 White Mirino Scarf	$	23.00
		$	28.56¼
	— Cr. —		5.00
Jan 7	3rd By Cash	$	23.56¼
	Balance due C. Harris	$	

Recd payt. for Clagett Harris

March 9th 1825 — Rich.d C. Washington

12260

Genl Jackson

Mrs Jackson
at the Cacsby
Tavern

Union Town March 10. 1825

Dear General

The enclosed letter was transmitted to me with a request that I would hand it to you at the city; where it arrived too late, and has just been returned to me by mail.

I cannot, however, forego the pleasure of presenting to you this additional evidence of the high and just estimation in which your character and public services are held by the people of my district and of adding the expression of my individual attachment & respect with the ~~best~~ warmest wishes for your ~~health~~ health & happiness. I remain

Sir most respectfully
yr. obd. Servt
Alexander Stewart

12261

Gen. Andrew Jackson

P.S. Should you have a moment of leisure the Gentlemen of the Committee as well as my self would be gratified by receiving a line in reply which may be communicated through me to them. yours &c

A. P. S.

Recd 5 74

Office

Andrew Lewis

March 10 1825

Monroe County Pa

Honored Sir Baltimore March 10th 1825

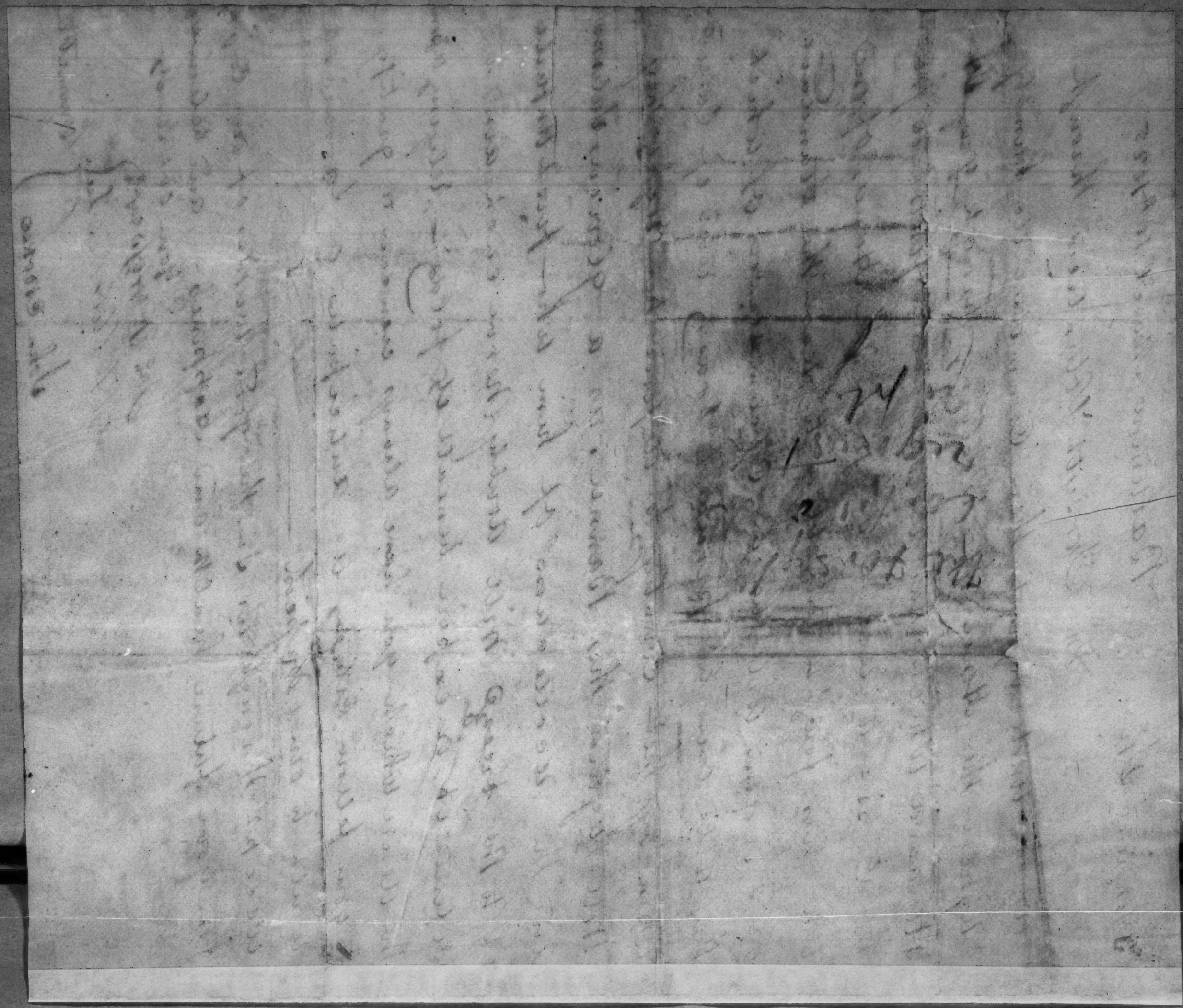
The Forsyth Volunteers through us the Undersigned their Committee do humbly request the Honor of receiving through you the Standard which has recently been finished for the Corps — to receive it from the Hands of one who has fought and bled to rear the Standard of Freedom will be a Circumstance of which they will ever be proud to boast and if Called upon by their Country to defend her rights they will regard this Banner. as a glorious Talisman and the recollection of him who first unfurled it to the breeze will doubly nerve each arm to defend it or expire beneath its folds — relying upon the desire which you have always evinced to gratify your fellow Citizens we anticipate a favourable result to our Suspicion ——

Accept through us Sir the good wishes of our Corps for your future health and Happiness — and believe us

Your obt Servts

Jno. F. Hoffman capt.
W. K. Mitchell Lieu.
John Crookes
} Committee

12262



March - 10th 1825

Gentlemen

Altho I am at present, in no wise connected with the Military Department of the Government; yet as you have solicited it, I cannot neglect to present to your this Stand of Colors. The pledge offered by you, that if called to assist your country, you will "defend your banner or expire beneath its folds" is an additional inducement to me for complying with your request.

I trust it may be long before you shall be called upon to redeem the pledge you offer; yet if required to do so, I indulge the hope that it will be redeemed with the same firmness & fixed bravery, as was evinced by your own citizens in the memorable assault upon Baltimore in 1814.

Descended from our revolutionary fathers who achieved for us the blessings of rational liberty, & established the principle that all legitimate power is from the people, it affords me great pleasure to be the medium thro which you are to receive this pledge. To defend your country & its constitution & laws wherever assailed by foreign or domestic foes, I present to you, then, this Standard, and beg you to regard it, in peace, as an emblem of Union, in war to be rallied around, with manly & determined bravery. For this you have my correct & best prayers.

12263

Rec.d of Gen.l Andrew Jackson by the hands of Josiah Nichol, Merchant of Nashville the sum of Ninety Dollars, Money paid him by Judge Joseph Anderson, Comptroller of the Treasury at Washington City, for a Horse lost by me during the Seminole Campaign. Of which this is a duplicate receipt of the same tenor and date,

March 11.th 1825

Sam.l Hutcheson

12264

Saml Mitchell:
Duplicate receipt –
for money rec'd by
Comptroller Dy
A. Jackson $ 0

Hillsborough Lou.a 31 March 1825.

Dear General,

Your letter of the 10th of February from Washington City came duly to hand by the last mail. Steam Boats express had however several days previous brought us some details of the unrighteous result of the Presidential Election. Success was not requisite to your fame and the will of a great majority of your countrymen had been so emphatically pronounced that you have the high gratification of knowing you hold the first place in their hearts. I say I was not greatly mortified at the success of such a scandalous intrigue would be a grop sin against candour & truth — Yet since I have been advised of the honest indignation which the scene has produced from the Hudson to the Balize and that you will before the people again I feel greatly consoled by the belief the people will now act in such a manner as to prevent any such shameless barter for the future and you will live to show to Clay & Co. that virtue & service can, must & shall triumph over slang & changing & base intrigue. We have not yet heard who is to compose the Yankee Cabinet but if Clay succeeds it will be Mr Adams will do well to perform all the good or evils in the last four years which they ever intend doing as they will at the end of that period return to the dull pursuits of private life —

12265

Brent and Gurley are viewed as they ought to be. I scarcely think Brent will ever return to Louisiana. He is overwhelmed with debt and is accused of perjury, swindling & extortion under such fair prospects of establishing the charges that I think he will keep away – I wrote to you formerly that he was for sale to the highest bidder & the result has proved I was not mistaken. If he ever intends to offer for Congress again he has committed a gross blunder in voting against you as your friends in his district were his warmest supporters. They all abandon him now – and this he is one of the ablest & most unprincipled men in the way of electioneering I do not think he can ever recover from this shock. He no doubt calculates on being paid for his recreant vote with some fat office but I think that Mr. Adams to foil public indignation will be apt to gratify his congressmen out of their expected reward. If he does not he must sink with them –

I have lately had several letters from men of influence in Gurley's District. The population is almost entirely American – they view his treason to his constituents as they ought & he is down forever –

Tell Mr. Donelson that before the receipt of his letter the resolution was taken to lay the conduct of certain persons before the people in its proper colours – Ridicule

is a powerful engine - I send you the first sheet lended at Brent by the maden - It is in Doggrel Rhyme and will take among all classes - The newspapers shall not be idle -

The last legislature of this State restored to the people the usurped right of choosing their Electors for President and Vice President - Henry Johnson and all the miserable fry of Office hunters cannot on another occasion sell the vote of the State in any part of it in the electoral College -

I desire greatly to go to Tennessee in June - but cannot yet say if I can do so. My daughter is getting very good and letting me at and a large planting establishment I have no time to a[illegible] to any thing else. Mr. Caffery will make the trip early in the Summer & if he will attend to my business I rather think I will be obliged to stay at home.

We have had a very mild winter. The heavy money Embarrassments which so long & so cruelly oppressed this State are rapidly disappearing - I want much to get my personal affairs in good trim this year as I feel strongly inclined to take the field in 1826 as a candidate for Congress -

Mr. Crutcher has not written to me for four months - Please desire him to do so the next time you meet him.

Mr. Earl promised me your portrait four years ago but has never sent it. Please mention the subject to him. I paid him 20 of the price when I asked him for it -

12266

My brother joins me in many kind wishes to Mr. Jackson & Mr. Donelson & Lady — & desires to be remembered to you.

I remain Dear General with the highest Respect & warmest Regard your obliged friend & obt. Servant.

Isaac L. Baker.

FREE

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Tennessee

Dear General

Washington City

20th March 1825

Before you left here, I intended to have ad-
-dressed you a letter - requesting some information, in a case
in which I am concerned with the Heirs of Major Pierce
Butler but I was so exceedingly hurried, that I was prevented
writing the letter several times after I had begun it -
In a transaction I had with Major Butler many years
ago - he let me have the sum of twelve hundred
dollars, for which I gave him my note - nine hundred
dollars of this sum I paid him - there remains due
principal and interest about six hundred dollars - I
had sold to Major Butler, nine thousand two hundred
acres of land according to the Patents more or less - upon
Duck Creek - for the amount of the purchase money of these
lands the parcel - say - $229 - but am not say any part
of

12267

of the expenses of foreclosing the equity of Redemption in the
Mortgage of Aaron Prior, which he was to do — as also other
incidental expenses, — Major Butler was by my agreement with
him to have the lands thus sold, upon the same terms
which you were to have your portion of those Duck
River lands — I have therefore to request that you will
in the goodness — to say what were the terms upon which
you were to have your portion of those lands which
you rec^d — and what was the whole expense paid
Judge Overton, and other expenses attending the fore
closing the equity of Redemption in the Mortgage of
Prior — because from this information alone, can I charge
the Estate of Major Butler, with his portion of those expen
ses upon a Bill in Equity shall I, as I fear I shall,
be compelled to file one — The balance remaining
due to Major Butler on the note above referred to, about
six hundred dollars — was by him left in my hands
to meet the payment of Taxes upon his lands from time to
time

time, and such other claims as remained due from him to me, an amount of expenses incurred in foreclosing the equity of redemption in the Mortgage upon the Duche River lands — His heirs have brought suit against me — and have refused to allow me the taxes I paid for the first four years, the receipts for which were mostly with Doctor Prior Fox, who died when we were in Louisiana at New Orleans — I have written for the last mentioned Jno A Shultz Esq. to Hollyvile and to Mr Francis Davis Cundel — and I want the information from you which I have requested — both of which I must have if possible before the first day of April next — for a Judgment has been entered in the Court for the amount of the principal and interest — up the term before the first of April — that I shall be able to make it appear I have paid the taxes — and redeeming my equity — which I cannot do — the amount of the expenses of foreclosing the Mortgage &c — I hope you and Mrs Jackson, and our young friends have arrived safely at home, and that Mrs Jackson has recovered her health — be so good my dear Sir as to let me hear from you within the time above stated — I am your friend Jas Buchanan —

12268

Jos. Anderson letter
concerning 18th May 182
- Contract. J. H. was to
give H. I. one third of
the land he was to get from
Norton Dixon mortgaged
by J. Allison & Jerks of
Duck Ck to pay one third
of J. H. contract he to pay
one half of Wheeler &
was to pay Johnson Court
Engr his fee, which H.
by letting him have
of the land he paid
me $333.73. The balance
Isaac Holz and Att. Dukes
for drawing Deed $7.
Unterstood Memory
& may not be correct

Lewis Andrews Jas Brown
Nathaniel Barkhouse
Thos. Turner Jr.

Cincinnati 29th March 1825

Mrs General Jackson

Bot of John Means

1 lemmon tree,	$3.00
6 geraniums	2.00
1 daisie	0.18 3/4
1 Wallflower	0.25
12 Dollyanthus Assorted Coulors	3.00
	$8.43 3/4
2 geraniums	1.00
2 Boxes	0.50
Recd the above	9.43 3/4
John Means	

12269

Dear General

Jonesborough March 30th 1828

I have returned in safety to my family & have again engaged in the labours of my profession. I find from mixing with the people, and conversing with your friends, an utter aversion to your leaving the senate, for the four years to come; on this subject I had so little conversation with you that I was left somewhat in doubt as to your ultimate course, I now believe it would not do for you to decline on many accounts. and in particularly that your friends so far as I have been there from all quarters protest against it. on this subject I would at your leisure be glad to hear the intention of your mind. I have resolved (if the people are as willing as myself) to see Mr Adams four years out I have as yet no opinion but am threatened by both Thea & Clifton, and in all probability will have their opinion.

Our mutual friend Capt John Phagan late of the 39th Regt who was with you at the Horse Shoe is now over from N Carolina, and with me at present he desires to be remembered to you, & that I should say soon he left the

12270

army that he has been unfortunate, & if an opportunity offers would be glad of getting into an Indian agency or some other appointment, which would be calculated to bread his children. I know not how the appointments stand so as to inform him whether or not there be any vacancies, but presumed you could know, having seen to what extent the executive had made his appointments. I feel for the honest soldier who stood for his country in the day of peril & perticularly for him who done it with so great a share of credit as did my friend Phazan. Should you know of any office or appointment being subject to disposal, I feel satisfied he deserves it. I request your aid in his behalf. He resides in the upper district of S Carolina, which was represented by Doctor Vance. I might also add he is one of the fraternity, for whom friendly feelings must be exerted.

Give my kind respects to Mrs Jackson & believe me to be your friend & mo obt servt

John Blair

Free
Th. P. Blair

The Honorable
Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Davidson County
Tennessee

Jonesboro Tenn
March 30 1835
Mr Blair
Political

March 31st 1825

General,

The Citizens of Louisville and Jefferson County have made us the organ to communicate to you, the high sense they entertain of your distinguished public services — their admiration of the patriotism which animated your conduct, and their deep convictions of the disinterestedness and virtue, which marked and adorned your public course — They cannot especially forget, that to you they are principally indebted for the enjoyment of what constitutes at once, the pride and boast of the citizens of the west, the free navigation of the Mississippi, their outlet to the high way of nations —

As some manifestation of the sentiment of personal regard of the Citizens of Louisville and Jefferson County for you, they request that you will partake with them of a Dinner at Mr. Edmondsons Hotel

12272 - 3

on Friday the 1st day of April

For ourselves, General, we beg you to accept the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which we are your mo. ob. sts.

Louisville March 31st 1825

R. J. Breckenridge
Jno. P. Oldham
Worden Pope
Arthur & Campbell
John Bustard
Chas. Todd. A.S.
Jno. S. Allison
Wm. Pope

James D. Breckinridge
Jam. Z. Richardson
Fred. W. T. Grayson
S. D. Nicholas
Wm. Tompkins
Philip R. Grymes
Jno. Nelson
Ho. G. Cassney

General Jackson

New York 31 March 1825

Sir,

Actuated by pure motives and by the serious impressions of a firm conviction on my mind derived from the solemn truths and consolations of the mild precepts of the Gospel of revealed Religion so often and with such earnestness expressed by the venerated Livingston that I have felt it an incumbent duty to say something in relation to the merits of this eminent Divine; and with very great diffidence I now offer the enclosed Eulogy as the effusion of my heart-felt gratitude towards the illustrious Dead.

The History of our Country affords ample testimony of the meritorious services you have rendered our beloved Republic in the hour of peril, and at a time that tried the Souls of Men: and I am confident your fame does not ask nor require the feeble efforts of mortal man to elucidate your disinterested patriotism, we have reason to believe it is recorded on high, and you now enjoy that peace of

mind

Honble Andrew Jackson
Nashville

12274-5

mind which the World can neither give nor take away

With these Sentiments I have the Honour to be with great Esteem and Respect Your most Ob: Hum: Servant

Gordon. S. Mumford

Louisville March 31st 1825

Gentlemen

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day on the organ of the Citizens of Louisville and Jefferson County, ~~and a manifestation of their regard~~ inviting me to partake with them a dinner at Mr Edmondsons Hotel on the 1st day of April next.– With much pleasure I accept of this invitation: and for the kind manner you have been pleased to speak of my public services, I beg of you individually to accept my thanks, and be pleased to convey them to the Citizens of Louisville and Jefferson County– permit me to add that ~~next to that of your approbation~~ the ~~approbation~~ good opinion of the virtuous and good, is the sweetest reward for services performed, dangers encountered and privations endured– The kind expression of approbation of my public conduct which you Gentlemen ~~of the Citizens of Louisville and Jefferson County~~ have been pleased to convey to me, is therefore a source of the highest gratification ~~to me~~

I am Gentlemen with great respect
yr most obdt, servt,

Genl Robt Breckinridge and others } Andrew Jackson

12276

New York 2d. April 1825

My dear Sir,

It frequently happens to us in this life that we are benefited greatly by the chances & accidents of it, though the most unhappy consequences might be apprehended from them at the time. This owing to one of those crossed circumstances that I am indebted for the pleasing intelligence of your being so far advanced on your way home, in health I hope & Mrs Jackson also, as to reaching on the 23d of March - I presume I am to thank Mr H, your very obledging accuser for this pleasure, and if you will allow me, I must say that I do feel obledged to him in a double sense, first for having enabled me to know that you had proceeded, safely & happily, thus far on your journey; and secondly as it afforded an opportunity for virtue & honor to triumph over forgery & baseness - You must perceive that I alluded to your letter to Major Eaton of that date - My dear & honored friend, the appearance which you have given in that letter were not necessary to prove that the letter was a fabrication - Your friends know you, and your enemies too. If the wretches who thus attempt to injure you, did but know that every shaft that is aimed at your breast must recoil to wound themselves, they would forbear - But knavery & folly are synonimous, altho the authors of mischief may be blessed with talents - Truth will prevail and when it is left free to combat falsehood & error will triumph in despite of the influence of station or patronage -

The prompt reputation of the base slanderer of that writer who signed himself H, has induced many persons to apprehend, who are really & truly your decided friends that

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you might consider it necessary to say something in reply to the flumery letter of Mr. Clay to his ~~[illegible]~~ constituents recently manufactured at Washington - ~~& tho~~ He has introduced your name into his letter treated you rather unceremoniously, I hope it may not be deemed necessary by you to make any reply to him, for here the whole publication is considered fatal to him - He could not have received more decided injury from his most enemy than he has inflicted upon himself by this publication - What he has stated of me, I shall not notice - My friends advise me to take not the least heed of it - Mr. Adams friends are mortified to death that he has made such a fish of it - Clay expects & hopes that you & others will undertake a defence, as in that event he can keep up a newspaper war that will enable him to continue explanations & statements to his own benefit, For every respectable answer he can get by provocations and statements in the newspapers will add to his own respectability. So thin he is extremely low the creature is in decent society, I need hardly mention a fact which occurred at our South-American dinner last week - The company was mixed, but most respectable, when I say mixed I mean as to politicks, no particular party having joined in the attitude Mr. Clay's health was proposed, as the champion of south American independance, and to the mortification of the gentleman who gave it & of Mr. Clay, out of two persons not 5, drank it! - I never witnessed such a thing before -

when known I gave your name, the company rose in a body & drank it standing with 6 cheers — I send you the papers which contain the account pit.

From these facts it clearly appears that Mr Lelay is sunk in society — He is not entitled to your notice — He does not merit the respect of a reply to any thing that he may say or do —

In making these remarks & in urging your silence, I feel my dear Sir, that I am taking a liberty with one whom I more venerate & respect than any other being on Earth. Your services, your talents, the rank you hold in this country, in the World! places you at such an eminent height above me that I fear no explanations of respect, regard & solicitude will excuse me to you — But yet my heart tells me that you will not condemn me entirely a feeling which has its source in no selfish or sinister principles, but in love for you & in hopes for my country — The deep wounds recently inflicted upon our glorious country & Constitution, are only to be healed through the exemplary greatness of such men as yourself — You have, by your dignity and forbearance under all these outrages, won the people to your love — They look forward to the period when they can [redacted] have an opportunity of testifying their admiration of your conduct, their confidence in your talents & their security in your integrity — No one thing has occurred to change the favourable impressions

12278

made upon them before you left Washington - They behold in your department, the same dignity, [redacted], and forbearance - and I hope to God that no support necessity on your part to vindicate yourself from the aspersions of such a man as Henry Clay may be entertained by you, for the public know you both too well to require it - Who ever before heard of a secretary of State, upon his entering on the duties of his office, commencing by a publication of 8 columns in a newspaper to prove that he was not the greatest scoundrel in the country? The very fact that he himself deemed it necessary, is sufficient to condemn him - Mr. Henry Clay is down - damned - and nothing would tend to ellevate him so much as to get you to notice what he says - Your letter in explanation of his "military chieftain" epithet was admirable - That vindication was necessary, was full, complete - But I hope to God that neither epithets nor falsehoods when under the signature of Henry Clay, may ever again meet with even a notice from your pen -

When you shall find yourself sufficiently over the fatigue of your journey, I will ask further favors of a line from you - We are very anxious to hear how Mrs Jackson stood the journey hence than her husband - Mrs Swartwout joins me in affectionate regards to her, and for yourself my dear friend believe me ever most faithfully & affectionately your friend & servt

Andw Jackson
Nashville

Saml Swartwout

New-Orleans April the 11th 1825

My dear Pascal

My friend M. Soulé, who will have the honor of delivering this letter to you, a gentleman of distinguished talents, has sought a refuge in our Country, against the vengeance of the Jesuits whom he had assailed in the Constitutional, a paper of great reputation of which he was one of the Editors: but a stranger to our language, he cannot enjoy the full perspective of the advantages of our institutions without having acquired the knowledge of the tongue in which they are written. I advised him to visit Tensaw for the purpose of studying it. I know that the hospitality and kindness of its inhabitants would greatly diminish the inconveniences attached to living with those by whom we cannot, for a time at least, be understood: and I wished him to become acquainted with you. The admiration already, of your public fame, I was desirous that he should also appreciate the private qualities which endear you to your friends. I felt convinced that you will find him deserving of your friendship and I intreat you to do every thing in your power to give him - present me to assure the sincerity of my devotion and respect - With sentiments of esteem &c.

Your ob. Servant
L. Duncan

12279

Major General Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

Wm Bowman &c
Witness Thomas Wilson
on Oath says this
country for General
the contents thereof

Pensacola, 12th April, 1825.

Dr General,

I have read an extract from a letter, ascribed to an officer, formerly of the Southern Army, addressed to a Gentleman in Nashville, first published originally in the Nashville Whig, and republished in the National Journal. It purports to be the substance of a conversation between yourself and your friend H— at Washington Pennsylvania, whilst on your way to Washington City, and to be before Cast. Duck an outrageous and abortive effort to injure you, and both the Messrs. Clay & Adams, I have never witnessed. Even were we to admit, for the sake of argument, that the statements were true, the conversation, from its character, must have been confidential, and its disclosure evinces a destitution of principle which has not its parallel only in the publication of the Adams & Cunningham

12281

letters! When a man, who states, that he has for the last fifteen years, been "on terms of intimacy, and in the closest friendship with General Jackson", can thus betray him, he must become odious to a virtuous community, if not to those whom he intends to avoid by his prostitution! Such perfidy and baseness should discredit him with any honorable individual. For your "domestic virtues", and as a soldier, he acknowledges he loved and admired you, and that your "glory" was founded on "merit;" yet like a villain he betrays you, by publishing, what we must understand to have been confidential conversations!! He also discloses his want of sincerity, in congratulating you "as a friend", on your probable success for the Presidency, when he was opposed from "principle" to your elevation. He first departs from principle in congratulating you, and secondly in betraying you. From such Judases, Good Lord deliver us! —

Is it not astonishing that the statements
of such profligates should be published anonymous-
-ly, as undue against respectable individuals?
The sentiments which he has ascribed to you, are such
as are not to be found in any of your written com-
-munications, or in your conversations with any
other person; not only so, but they are in entire opposi-
-tion to all your avowals of opinion, both public
and private, and to your practice through life.
Had you entertained such opinions, they could not have
been concealed until this day; as you are distinguished
for concealing nothing as to public affairs. But
why has Mr. H.— withheld this precious disclosure
until after the Presidential election was over? Why
did he not proclaim it from the house tops, so as to
have advised the people, and prevented your election?
Oh no! He congratulates you on your "probable success",
"as a friend", and lies quiet until the present mo-
-ment, when he makes his appearance, not to benefit
the country, but to sustain the idea of "military
chieftain-", circulated by Mr. Clay, and of propriety, to

12282

hide his disgrace! — Burn this letter when you have read it. I have lately made a bonfire of every one in my possession in which there was any thing the least confidential. I shall pursue this course in future, and request it may be adopted in relation to my letters, by my friends. —

I lamented to hear that Mrs. Jackson was so unwell at Baltimore as to prevent your visiting the people of Pennsylvania. They had a right to expect such a courtesy from you; but the apology was amply satisfactory. It is fondly hoped, that Mrs Jackson her daughter recovered her health, and that she is once more in the full enjoyment of all the delights of her Hermitage.

By the first opportunity, I shall have the pleasure of calling upon you. —

Present me in an acceptable manner to Mrs. Jackson, Capt. Donelson & lady, and believe me sincerely your friend,

Saml R. Overton.

Honorable
Andrew Jackson.

Hermitage April 14th 1825

Gentlemen

With the most lively sensibility & gratefully sensations I have recd. the kind invitation of the citizens of Nashville & its vicinity, of this days date, to partake with them a dinner at the Nashville Inn, on the 16th instant — I will with much pleasure do myself this honor.

This reiteration of their continued respect for me, & of my public course renews my warmest gratitude — For the polite manner in which you, Gentlemen, have spoken of me & of my public services, I beg you ~~to receive~~ a tender of my sincere thanks to receive ~~my thanks~~

12283

Nashville Apl. 14th 1825

Genl.

The citizens of Nashville and its vicinity, desirous of renewing the testimony of that respect and gratitude, which they must ever feel towards the man, who has long been endeared to them by his private virtues, and who does not cease, upon every new occasion, to give fresh proof of the purity and inflexibility of the principles which have always been found to govern his public conduct, - have made the undersigned Committee the organ of their wishes, and request you to partake of a dinner, at the Nashville Inn, on Saturday the 16th Inst.

The Committee, for themselves, ask you to accept their assurances of the regard and veneration with which they are

Your friends &
Fellow citizens

Felix Grundy
John Overton
David Craighead
Felix Robertson
John Bell
John Shelby
Wm. B. Lewis
Joseph Phillips
Wm. White
Joel Parish
James Gordon
Robert J. Walker
William Lytle

12284

Genl Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Huntsville Ala
Summer Whitaker
16th October 1823
Wife

12286

Pensacola
April 15

File

Honorable

Andrew Jackson,

Nashville,

Tennessee

1825

Mess.rs Chaloner & Henry O'Neal: April 15

For James Bell Bot of Robert West

2 Large Sofas	70	$140
Packing boxes for Do	3	6
		$146

Recd payment in full
Robert West

12287

Waxhaws, Cane Creek Apl. 16th 1824

General Andrew Jackson

Dr Sir, Your letter of the 18th August now past was duly received, for which I beg you to accept my warmest thanks. You will I trust excuse me for not answering your kind letter at an earlier period. The only reason for my delay was founded on the strong hope of the pleasure of a personal interview with you, at which time I would have duly acknowledged your letter, and gave you all the information that was in my power relative to your desire of Mrs Barton pointing to the Grave of your Mother —

I have examined Mrs Barton on that subject. (She lives on one mile of me) She states that if it was in her power to point to the spot she would fondly do so. as well as she remembers & from all the information on the subject, your Mother was buried in the Suburbs of Charleston about one mile from what was then called the Governors Gate which is in and about the forks of the Meeting & Kingstreet Roads. Mrs Barton states that your Mother was buried by her Husband & two men of the name of Good's from the Waxhaws one of them is now dead the other is living on Pedee Rex

12288

Mrs B. is of the Opinion that after So long a time of nearly fifty years, She would have no Knowledge of the particular Spot, but She is of the Opinion that Mr Hood Can' point to the place for he has frequently in Conversation with Mrs B. told her that he often has Noticed the little House Where they all lived in passing to Charleston With his Waggon, and Spoke of your Mother &c. I would have long ere this have Called on Mr Hood, Who lives about 12 or 15 Miles from me, for information, but deferred it untill you would Come out, When you would have See him yourself; but the first good Opportunity, I will See him = It is almost unnecessary to say to you, how much I was disappointed "together With the Citizens of Lancaster Dist.", With a few remaining Relations & friends, at your not Visiting us this Spring = as We have been deprived of the pleasure of a Visit from you Will you yet my dear General, favor the place of your Nativity, the place that gave you birth the place of your boyhood and early habits, with a Visit = Fr. Co. hails you as one of her sons, and would take a delight in paying Honors to a man Who have Endured Such eminent Services to our Country — We have just paid Honors to Genl. Lay Fayette and would take as much pleasure in paying Honors to Genl. Jackson = There is a number of old men in our Dist. still alive that Knew you When you Was a boy, I will here beg leave to name a few of them: "My Father M Law" Isaac Donnom, Mapeys, Whites,

12289

McMurain, Stacy, & C & C. = All the old Stock of the Crawfords & the Fosters are dead. Major Robert Crawford's family that are alive only four Children, one Son John Crawford who lives at the old place and Mary who married Doctor Duncan (now a Widow) lives four miles from her Brother John's - You have Second Cousins Mrs. Latham & Faulkners. - Your only Cousin Sarah Latham whose Maiden name was Lapley, died about a year past leaving Several Children ——

Your friends in the P. Was truely mortified at the late events at Washington. Mr Adams is elected President. he is the Choice of Congress but not of the People which have been clearly shewn by the Electoral College. I am proud that our Members have all their duty to their Constituents, by expressing their Views & Wishes on that occasion. Other Members have not done so. I hope they will give an account of their Stewardship to the People who sent them = I have paid great attention to the public prints since the 9th of Feby. = Mr Clay may as well attempt to turn the Wind as to Convince the public of his motives, he has had the hardihood to brent public Opinion and Jack as a refuge, Secretary of State. = You Can have retired from the Contest justly loaded with Honors, and Mr Clay to dishonor, and all his Art can not effect you in the Hearts of your Countrymen for with the People you stand as firm as a Rock and may God Continue his choicest blessings upon you, and give you grace to withstand all the evil ones = As the above subject is a delicate one & perhaps not agreeable I now dismiss it = You will I hope receive this as I intend it from the best of motives proceeding from a friend = Your little name sake Andw Jackson Witherspoon (my son) is a hearty little fellow now 9 months

12289

old can nearly stand. the rest of my family are all
well. My Father in Law Isaac Donnom sends his best
love to you and says that he wishes to see you before he
dies he is very well & hearty, and a few years older than you may
about 61 years old

James H Witherspoon
Lancaster S C
April 18 1825
about the burial
place of Genl G's. mother

Samuel Brown Esq
Rockville
Chester Dist

FREE

Lancaster S.C.
April 18. 1825

I hope to hear from you before a great while, whenever you can spare time,

With my best Wishes for your Prosperity, I conclude with sincere Regard & Esteem

James H. Witherspoon

april - 20th 1825

Memorandum, This day Andrew Jackson has signed two notes as security for me in the Nashville Bank in Nashville, one for five hundred dollars, dated 23d. April 1825 - the other for four hundred & fifty dated July 23d. 1825. for which I am to keep him clear of damage the notes being for my benefit

Witness my hand this 20th. of April 1825 -

James Hardin

12290

Memorandum
of Capt. J. Harden
to
H. Jackson

22 April 1825

Bourbon County Ky

Honered and very Dear General. I received yours from Georgetown D.C. bearing date 5 March 1825 which I would not have miss'd for any consideration: I cannot keep the little pamphlet at home it pleases hundreds of Mr Clays former friends. I found the little book at our April court there I took it up to Mr Clays mouth piece for Publication with a determined resolution to withdraw my name from him as a subscriber to the western Citizen But he then promised to publish Mr Kremer's letter ~~for~~ to his constituents. I will spare no pains to have that well circulated in Bourbon There I am of Opinion it will aid and assist to throw difficulties in Mr Clay and his faithfull friend General Metcalfs path so as to leave them with their faithfull wives and children. As for Mr Trimble he can easily share the same fate, as I have been informed by some of his constituents, many of his friends fear and Tremble on his account. In my opinion they are fallen fallen to rise no more. This is the Opinion of hundreds of Gentlemen in this part of the country. I think that Mr Kremer is to become a popular Man in this favored

12291

Land of Kentucky Many men of information aids
me in this belief. it has not been long since
in a conversation one night at my house in company
with several Gentlemen from Fayette County when
talking about yoursely and. H. Clay. one of those
Gentlemen rising on his feet and nerved his arm with
his fist in a striking posture and swore he did wish
Old Jackson would put a ball through Clays brains
With this remark that he had been Mr Clays strong friend
but he was done with him forever. General Metcalf did
stand as high in his District with his Constituents as
any other representative in Congress but he is down
and not to rise to that eminence where he has lately
fallen from. So says numbers of his former and warm
friends, But I do assure you. I am sorry for his fall. only
it is pleasing to me that all Public men should smart
for not doing that which their people wants them strict
=ly to. and going contrary to the known will of the
Majority of this nation. Mr Clays letter to judge Brooke
of Virginia informing him why he did stand so
obstinately against you soon appeared in our Paris paper
but to little effect

Yours to Mr J. Swartwout of New York did soon make its appearance in the same paper it does well please a number of Mr Clays former friends. But now yours sincerely and I do hope will remain yours forever and his no more. Some days since Mr Allen was in conversation with me concerning your letter as notice to Mr Clay to judge Brook he gave it as his opinion you did bring in a Military Chieftain to please him the best of any thing he ever read. and said he did vote for Mr Clay But he was sorry for it. and did sincerely wish he could see you and Clay before the pop-ple of Kentucky single handed. for he did believe in his soul the General would beat him with ease. I should have written you as soon as I did think you had arrived at home. Only Mrs. Hitt somewhat flattered me with favoring me with giving birth to a fine son. Which we had long since set a name for it. Which name was Andrew Jackson. But providence favored us with a daugh-ter. Mrs Hitt and myself concludes we are not to give up our name entirely we call her Rachel Andrew Jackson Mrs Hitt joins me in tendering our warmest love to you and Mrs Jackson: you will believe me your constant & unde-viating friend

J. S. Hitt

April 22nd 1825

12292

P.S.

Dear General if those illiterate lines can find favor with you: And you can take time to enclose me a few lines you will do me a grate favor indeed.. Adue..

J. S. H

Honor. Andrew. Jackson
Free
Near Nashville, Tennessee

R
24
Cape
KY

Post Master will please forward this immediately

J S H

Florence 23rd April 1825

Dear Genl,

With great pleasure I have seen your arrival at home announced in the papers, permit me to congratulate you and Mrs Jackson, on your again reaching home, and mingling with those friends, that no doubt anxiously awaited that pleasing moment, to see they wd see you both seated at ease among them in the Hermittage — we saw in the papers a notice of Mrs Emily Donelson being indisposed at Cincinatta, & Mrs Jackson being detained with her, since which we have not heard any thing further of her indisposition or recovery, but we hope that she has recovered and reached Home with you —

I have for some time past been contemplating a visit to see you on your arrival, which to me would be exceedingly gratifying, particularly after the busy scenes through which you have passed since I saw you, I had an additional inducement to visit you at this time, on account of the probability of my having the pleasure to see General Lafayette with you, which would also have been very pleasing to me, and I would most cheerfully have undertaken the Jaunt, had not business have interfered ~~to~~

12293

as well of my private concerns, as my official duties, both of which particularly press me at this moment, I must therefore decline it, with a request that you will oblige me so far, as to present to the Gen'l, when you see him, and think of it, my most friendly respects, and although personally unknown, his merits & high character as a friend to our country, when friends were really needed, has claimed my most profound respect and esteem ——

I have no news to give you from our country of any interest to you, we are now reduced to a petty struggle of electioneering for our State Legislature, a hard race is now to be run between, Mr. Vay & Jackson for the State senate, great exertions making on both sides, both appear sanguine of success, and as yet doubtfull how it may terminate, but my own opinion is that Mr. Vay will be the successfull candidate — We have also an opposition in the elec=tion for our member to next Congress, C. C. Clay has come out against J. Moore, this I also understand is doubtfull, but Moore is hard to beat here, and of late the people have been more pleased with him & his course, than heretofore, the other man is rather

uncertain, therefore many will adhere to the old
member — Our season here has been unusually
forward, the Cotton planted a week earlier than at
any other year heretofore, three days since we
had a hail storm, and at night a frost that
has done much damage between the two causes —
I am now replanting a part of mine that has suffered
from frost, & I may have to replant the whole —
Nickerson was not much injured by frost, but
he was much injured by the hail, he is waiting
until Monday to determine if he must replant —

I have collected from Capt. Garner $100. etc
his debt to you, which I have paid to Nickerson,
Griffin has promised that he will pay his debts
in a few weeks, which will pay up the balance
to Nickerson and more — Capt Anthony Winston
has paid $300. in U. S. notes, and a receipt from
Burton for rent of field for $60. or thereabouts, which
will over pay his note left with me & that was
due, the money is in my hands subject to your
order — Doctr. Bedford sent me the proceeds
of the first forty Bales of Cotton sent him
of Little Andrews, but the last shipment
of ten bales he has not acknowledged the rec. of —

12294

although the boat arrived safe and the Cargo in good order, perhaps at some favourable stage of the moon the Doctr. may acknowledge the rent and perhaps send the proceeds thereof to either you or myself

When you are entirely at leisure I will thank you for a line — Please present Mrs Coffee's & my respects to Mrs Jackson & accept them yourself — my family are all in health —

Dr Genl. yours,

Jno Coffee

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville

FLORENCE, A.
APRIL 25

Genl. A. Jackson }

1825 Jno Coffee

Dear Sir,

Nashville, April 27. 1825.

I have assembled here about five hundred fine looking men in uniform. all of whom would be happy to see you. Many of them are your old companions in arms.

You will do us all a favor, if convenient to review them to morrow at two o'clock. Yesterday was our first general parade, to which I should have invited you. but for the uncertainty of the weather.

This mornings mail confirms the information of Sunday that La Fayette will not be here before the 4th of May. He was at Natchez the 18th. Inst.

Most respectfully
Yr. Obt. Serv.t

Wm Carroll

12295

Major Genl.
Andrew Jackson
Hermitage

Wm Carroll
1825.

April 27. 1825

Genl Andrew Jackson To Isaiah Nichols & Co

1824			
April 9	To 10 Loaves Sugar of Capt Overton		
	69 lbs for @ 2/3	$23,50	
	1 Barrel Brown Sugar 258 @ 13¼	33,54	
	Pltb Cont	50	$ 57 54
	Cash paid for 1 Barrel flour		8 00
24	of Lady 3/8 yds fine Book Muslin @ 15/	4¾	
"	" 1½ " Thread lace 5/7	5 25	6 09¾
28	" 7/2 " Jaconet Muslin @ 8/		7 50
May 1	2 7/2 yds Blue cloth @ 12	$30,00	
	2 7/2 " Lining 3/	1,25	
	3/8 " Padding	1,12½	
	1 Set Buttons 1,25 & 7/2 yd Shirting @ 37½	1,12½	
	Silk Twist Thread & Buttons	1,25	35 25
13	Cash paid for 6 yds Calico Border		3 00
27	2 do Imperial Tea Jarden 18/	$6,00	
"	7/2 yds Mull Muslin 12/	1,50	7 00
June 7	1 Barrel Coffee of Capt Overton 165 lbs @ 36	$59,40	
	Barrel Cont	,50	
	2 do Pepper 3/	1,00	
	Cash paid for 1/2 Ream Paper	5,00	
	do 1/2 do Commercial	3,00	18 90
10	4 yds Linen Cambric 36/		3 00
14	2 Scythe blades of Perry 13/6		4 50
19	5 qr Letter paper of Capt Overton 6/		2 50
22	1 qr do do 6/		50
23	1 doz Imp. Tea 2,75 & 6 Bottles Mustard 2/ 2,00		4 75
30	1 pr Shoes of Capt Overton		3 00
July 7	Cash paid for 1 lb Sulpher 2/3		37½
13	do do for Salts		1 25
17	1 Pr asp 5/3 & 1 Mill saw file 3/9 of Perry	1,50	
	2 Pitt saw files 4/6	,50	
	2 hand saw do 9d	,25	2 25
21	1 Yd Saint Blanket of Perry 18/		3 00
23	15 3/8 lbs Crawley Steel of Perry 2/3		5 81¼
25	7/2 yd Linen Cambric of Capt Overton 50		3 25
26	3/4 yd Marked Swiss Muslin of Mr Kingsley @ 5	3,75	
	3/4 " Book Muslin 15/	1,87½	5 62½
29	1 Keg 10d Cut Nails Order 2 11 lbs 12½	26,37½	
	10 Loaves Sugar 32½ lbs @ 2/	17,50	
	Paid Carlton & Co for 103½ lbs Iron @ 8	8,28	
	do for 2 Set Boxes 4/6	1,50	
	1 Sand Box of 2/3 & 1 Slate 30	,87½	
	1 Arithmetic	62½	55 15½
Aug 5	Amount paid Taylor for making Andrew Suit		9 00
	1 pr Stirrup Irons for Portmanteau Saddle		2 50
			$199 75½

12309

1824		Amount Brought Over		$299	75½
Aug	11	To 2 Liverpool dishes @ order	15/	5	00
	12	" 1 ℔ tape 1/6 & 1 ℔ bobbins	37½		
		" 2 ℔ Shot 1/6, 50 & powder 25	75	1	12½
	19	" 1 fine Hat for a Youth	$1,00		
		1 – 3 ℔ Blanket	2,00		
		1 pair Socks 3/9	62½		
		2 Knives & Andrew 3/8	1,75	10	37½
	20	1 ℔ Lamb wool ½ hose & Andrew	62½		
		1 ℔ Shoes 18/	3,00		
		1 ℔ prunella shoes & Lady	2,25		
		1 yd Jacknet 9/	1,50		
		1 " Imp. Muslin 10/6	1,75		
		3 yds Thread lace @ 2	6,00		
		3 " do do 6/	3,00		
		1 ℔ White Kid gloves	,75		
		1 doz Wool hats & Boy 14,00		32	87½
	23	1 yd Blk Silk & Mrs Cale	1,25		
		1 Pocket Comb & Andrew	50	1	75
		6½ yd Linnen cambric @ 6		3	00
	24	6½ " do do & Mrs Adams @ 6		3	00
Sept	1	1 ℔ Coffee 1/6 & 1 ℔ Salts 2/3 & order			62½
	9	Amount paid Steamer & Thomas Jones Ladder Bill		36	50
"	11	4 Gallon Tennriffe Wine @ $2,00			
		225 ℔ Brown Sugar @ 14¢	31,50		
		" Barrel Cart	,50		
		1 ½ round file 4/	,75		
		1 flat do 3/9	62½	45	37½
		Cash paid for 4 ℔ raisins & 4 ℔ almonds 3/		4	00
	13	6½ yd Blue Cloth & Stower @ 9		4	50
	14	2 oz nutmegs 3/		1	00
		Paid W Pennitt for 1234 ℔ Pork @ 10¢		123	40
		21 ℔ Lonnie @ 40¢		8	40
		Cash paid for ½ ℔ of Sugar		1	50
	25	1 pair 2 in Spring & H Crowder Saw 75 & Pinson		2	25
Oct	3	6 qrs Common Paper Orders 3/	$3,00		
		3 do Letter do 3/	1,50	4	50
	4	1 Pest Paid lock & Pinson	$1,25		
		1 ℔ table Knifes 25 & 2 doz forks 50	75	2	00
	7	2 pair White Lamb wool hose & Boy 9/	$3,00		
		1 " English Silk Black Hose & Lady	4,00		
		1 " " " " gloves 4/	,75		
		1 Black Silk Handkf	1,50		
		3¼ yds Blue Cloth & Wilson (tailor) @ 9	29,25		
		3 " hollands 3/ 1,50 & padding 150	3,00		
		9 Silk Utmost 112½ & thread 25	1,37½		
		14 Gilt Button 6/9 & Mould 9	1,25		
		½ yd duck 4/	37¢		
				$624	43

		Amount Brought Over		$640.43
1824				
Octo 7/8		cash paid for 7 yds Blk Levantine @ $1.50		10 50
		1½ yds Blue Cloth for Jos @ $9	$13.50	
		1¼ " halland @ 3/	.62½	
		3/8 " drab cloth @ 18/	1.12½	
		2 doz gilt buttons @ 4/6	1.50	
		Silk twist & thread	.12½	
		By Lady 1 pr Beaver gloves @ 9/	1.50	
		2 9/12 yds cambric dimity @ 6/	2.50	
		6 " steam loom @ 3/	3.00	
		3 9/12 yds Blue cloth @ $12.50	43.75	
		7/8 " Blk Satinet @ $6	3.25	
		trimmings, lining & making	3 37½	76 75
14		Cash paid for Pelisse Buttons for Lady		6 00
15		1 pair course Shoes, order for Bigley		2 00
20		1 pair Morocco Shoes for Boy		3 50
"		Cash paid for 1 Camblet Cloak @ $30.00		
		1 Plaid cloak flannel @ 15.00		45 00
21		2 Wool hats @ do 7/6	2.50	
		2 yds Silk Momm @ 7/6	2.50	5 00
24		2 papers tacks, order @ 3/3	.75	
"		paid for 33 Inn	2.64	
		1 Camphor & Geo. 50 & 1 lb rosin @	.12½	4 01½
Nov 1.	By	1 Bridle @ 22/6	$3.75	
		paid your order to Indianapolis	3.00	
		1¼ yds Blue Cloth for Levantine @ $10	12.50	
		trimmings	1.12½	20 37½
2		1 lb pepper & 1 basket Crackers @ 9/		50
4		1 dozen to English reader & pencils, order		81
5	By Cash	2 papers Hob nails @ 6/	$2.00	
		By 2 papers tacks returned	.75	
			$1.25	
		1 drawer lock	.50	
		Cash paid for Buttons for Lady	1.75	
		do do 2 Wool hats @ 7/6	2.50	
		1 pr Woollen gloves	1.00	
		paid for 1 Whip thong & carriage	1.50	
		1 pr Linen gloves & 1 Silk @ 7/6	2.25	10 75
13	By do	12 — 3½ pt Blankets @ 13/6	$27.00	
		1 Wool hat	1.25	
		3 pr No 10 Cards @ 7/6	3.75	
		3 pr 6 Wool Cards @ 5/3	2.62½	34 62
20	By order	18 3/4 yds Woolen Jeans @ 6/	$18.25	
		1 papers Hob nails	1.00	19 25
25		paid Armstrong & Seay for 4 lbs Salt		24 32
Dec 4	By Cash	2 — 3½ pt Blankets @ 13/6	$4.50	
		1 pr course Shoes	2.00	
		Cash paid for Powder	.63	7 13
				$970 95

12310-11

1824		Amount Brought Over	$910.95
Dec 6		Cash paid Mr Stout	145 00
	4	" Hyde Holland & Pierson 8/	2 00
	24	" 1 Mol Coat & do 1.25	
		2 — 3½ ft Blankets 13/6 4.50	
		1 Lamb black .25	6 00
1825 Jany	3	amot. paid McKinn for making riding chief for Leg	15 00
	4	do do Wilcox (tarlering bile)	23 50
	6	1 ℔ Paper Mr Pierson 8/	50
	14	amot. paid Pyr drft in fav of Chender	54 00
	15	1 Paper 1/4 in Screws Mr Pierson 1.00	
		3 doz Screws 6¢ .37	
		1 Paper Clouts 7/6 & 2 lb glue 2/3 75 2.00	
		1 lb Blk lead 75 & 1 ℔ paper 2/3 1.12½	4 46½
	18	paid Skinner & Thomas c/c insure	5 25
	21	amot. tuition &c paid for Andrew at College	" "
		present Session	95 00
	28	Amot. of Mr Nichol & Vault's draft	" "
		on J Jones for $1000.00	" "
		Premium paid 8% 80.00	1080 00
Feby	22	p.d Postage on letter containing money	2 00
"	"	" R & W Armstrong acc.t against you	72 85
"	"	p.d 6 pr drawing chains pr Parsons	6 00
	25	p.d Keel Boat for bringing down	" "
		11 bales of your Cotton	5.00
	"	" drayage on the above	93¾
	17	" for so much p.d Mr Donelson	
		in part of rent of 70 acres of	
		land as pr recp.t	57 00
April	5	p.d for a lost horse (specu) $90.00	
"		premium on ditto pr.t 8.10	98 10
"	14	p.d for shoe brushes Blacking	
		Letter paper Jeans & 1 lb Imp.d Tea	11 00
	20	So much p.d for Tin 2.00	
	"	4 Bottles mustard 100	
	"	1 lb of Shot 18¾	
	"	Cash p.d for Epsom Salts 37½	3 56
	21	Cash p.d for 1 pr Shoes pr Order	3.00
	25	p.d Freight on Flour & Scrubery	5 50
	27	Cash p.d for dishes &c	2 75
		amt. brd over	2,609 39½

Saml. Patton
Pr. Jas. Acct
Pocket Book No 6

Nashville Apl 28th 1825.

Genl Andr Jackson

Sir,

It is expected that Genl La Fayette, will visit the Grand Lodge, on the evening of his arrival in Nashville, and dine with the fraternity on the following day. Your presence on both occasions ~~would~~ be highly gratifying to your brethren, and to none more than to

Your Friend & Brother

W. Tannehill
Grand Master

12297 - 8

2B

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Davidson County

$87

Recd. of Andrew J. Donaldson. Eighty seven Dollars for Board, Tuition, Room rent Servants hire, Washing & use of Library for the Second Session in Cumberland College commencing on 4th May 1825

R. C. Foster, Jr.
Cumb. Coll.

12299

Rec'd Faculty
from
A J Donelson

Left for
Tuition &
Boardinder
College 1885

May 6 1825

Genl A Jackson

To Nashville Inn Dr

To Horse Keeping 3/75

Recd Payment

P W Long

12300

Nashville
Jno — Curtis
May 6th 1825
to A J —

Nashville May 6th 1825 —

Gentlemen.

Your polite note of the 19th April in behalf of the citizens of Rutherfordville, inviting me to accompany Genl La Fayette, and partake of a Public dinner to be given on the occasion of his visit, was handed by Mr Wallace on the 26th inst.

It would have afforded me great satisfaction to have accepted your kind invitation and accompanied the Genl to your Hospitable Town: but the Genl's engagements have denied him the pleasure of visiting you, and partaking of your hospitality; and myself the satisfaction of accompanying him.

For the kind manner with which you have been pleased to make mention of my civil and military services, accept my warmest thanks, and tender them with my best wishes to the

12301

citizens of Rushville.

With great respect
your mo obt Serv

Signed - Andrew Jackson

Genl Robert Ewing
& others.
Committee in
behalf of the
citizens of Rushville.

Copy to Genl
Rob Ewing
invitation to
accompany
Genl Lafayette
on his visit

Credit per full
for this account 182
Zadoth of Brunswick
Nashville Tenn
estates for
forwarding and
entered on the
Parsons Forwd
Book 1824 &
to this 13th of May
1825 ~~Credit per full~~
~~for this account 182~~
~~the forwd and~~
settled with the
Parsons to 13th
of May 1825 - 216.
Hall's note left
in his hand for
collection —

May 13. 1825

12302

May-13-1825

Sir

Capt Mosely shew me your notes on the 23rd instant at Nashville, in which you say you are desirous, of examining your suit & settling our dispute, and I am willing to deduct for the time you were sick you will recollect that I always willing to settle with you when I made the offer to settle with you, this you utterly refused, as you should have to produce the Book on which was our settlement, supposed by me to be lost

The 13th of May 1825 – and on the day you delivered to me all vouchers & claim against me for expense of the farm, & for the expense of Gentbert, the cotton, & some nightly expense, not altogether correct – I never have been desirous to avoid legal & equitable settlement, & in the present case, to say so I will yield much to prevent it – I will close this with a proposition, which I believe to be just on my part – first – stating to you, what I can prove & informed correctly –

First. that you have received for Picking & Hollering cotton from Coughton & McCully — $78.50

Cotton seed 2000 Hollerights & Spun Irwin & Co — 190 –

Boardman new old & bacon say – 5 –

Add to this, a deduction for the time you were sick & the keeping of your horse one year say $93 – leaving out of Vend for

12303

the cotton sold & my little stock, & three of my best cows dead—
the proceeds the wood sold to Thomas Boat,
clothing sent & sent to Nashville by my
wife, & by my teams, as also the expense
I have sustained, by your instructions
to me before without my knowledge
or consent the sand & hogs, which I found
it, carried it to market and the stock
by which I have been greatly impoverished
but nothing for piece of land
is worth not only to hardly
maintain itself with all much, I make
you the following proposition—
you give me for both land & negroes
which I believe is not only the best
but the only proposition when
you see it, should you not think
with me, I am willing to meet
you in the presence of Major Thos.
Martin & Major Lewis & let them
settle the whole business— My
proposition is this— I will pay
you three hundred & sixty dollars
so soon as my cotton now at market
is sold & the amount remitted— &
paying interest to each other in
full— you discharging your interest
and contract you will recollect
that you should be paid out of
the proceeds of the cotton—

Yours &c

Andrew Jackson

Mr Hill

Mr Hill keeps the hotel

Mr. B. P. Borsons
present
Capt. P. Mosely

Welcome
Thos. Smith
B. P. Borson
Vista Cottage
Vista Illinois 18

15th may - 1825

P.S. I avail myself of the room afforded by this envelope which I consider necessary, the paper being stronger than the letter paper, to repeat that it is pretty well ascertained that every occasion will be seized upon to draw you out, as it is intentionally turned, Mr. Clay considering his chances in the game greater in proportion to his success in finesse. What a set of scoundrels to dare to use such language towards you - Let them do it, the people appreciate their motives & will take care that no artifice or villiany of the kind succeed - They, the people, in the next great national game will hold the honors I hope and will win too in despite of knaves ballots & braggers -

In order to get Gov. Clinton out of the way, Mr. Adams has actually renewed his request that he would go to England & as an additional inducement has signified his determination to add a mission to Spain by way of double douceur - I understand he will decline this too - Should this be the case, Judge Platt of the State of N.Y. York is to be sent to France. What new expedient is to be adopted to gain more new friends, I know not - all sorts of things will happen he resorted to to fortify & strengthen the frail tottering fabrick -

Please to remember me with kindest regard to your [redacted] Call & his lady & Major & Mrs. Donaldson - once more adieu & may God prosper you for our country's glory & happiness

S. S. L

12305

12306

FREE

Hon.

Adrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

NEW-YORK APR 2

Wm. S. Sebastian

Atty. Genl. U.S.

Washington

Recd. Apr. 15

Answ. Apr. 25

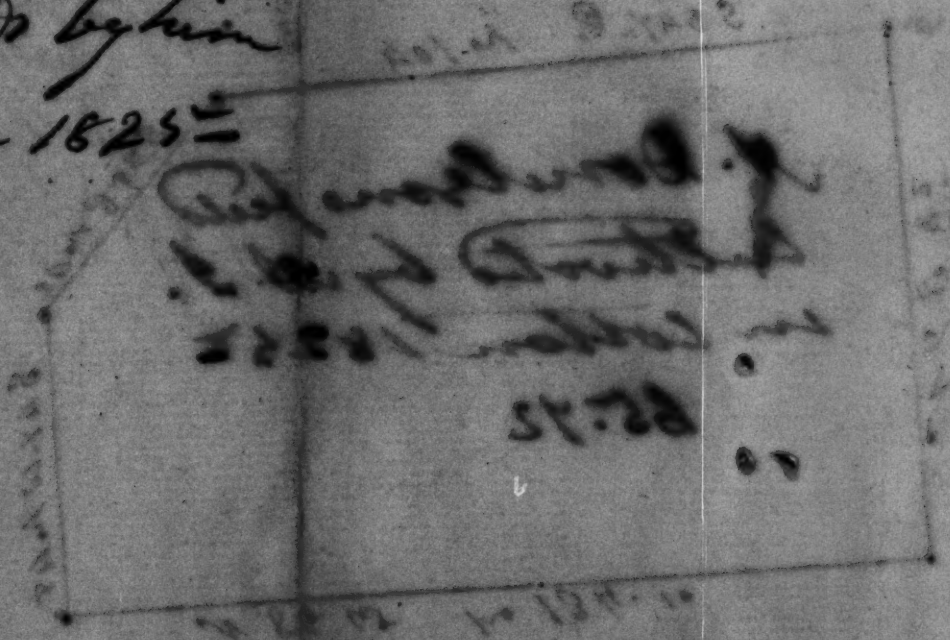
May 19 - 1825

Surveyed by John Donelson this 19th of May 1825

Test Wm Donelson ce

12307

Survey of A. Jackson
Cotton Fields by him
cultivated in 1825



Mr Enoch Nichols
acct — Lists for
money advanced for
A. G. account of
sales of his crop —
Cotton raised in
1824 — account
up to the 26th of
May 1825 —

May 26 - 1825

12308 —

1825	am.t brought Over	2809	39½
May 14	72 lb. Lampblack pr order J.B.		12½
"	1 spring Lancet " 6/-	1	00
23	8 pieces of bagging	102	62
24	" P. M.r Martin for beef	25	00
26	" Charged to you the am.t of A. J. Hutchings acc.t	87	62¾
	am.t of Andrew J Donelson's acct	200	88
Feby 11	10½ lb. of steel omitted in the foregoing	2	10
		$3028	74¾

May - 28th 1825

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of the county of Madison, in the Western district of Tennessee, convened agreeably to public notice, on Saturday the 28th of May 1825. at the Court house in the town of Jackson, when the Hon: Joshua Haskew was called to the chair and James Carruthers Esq: appointed secretary: After the object of the meeting was explained, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

We the citizens of the county of Madison, in the Western district of Tennessee, cherishing the most cordial sentiments of respect, for the private virtues of our distinguished fellow citizen Genl: Andrew Jackson, and feeling anxious, in common with the American people, to testify the high veneration, they entertain for him, for the lasting benefits he has conferred on this ~~nation~~ Nation, by his numerous, useful and splendid public services; and being particularly desirous, of tendering to him their grateful acknowledgments, for the spontaneous services rendered to the proprietors of this district, by him, and the venerable and Lamented Shelby, whose able negotiations, have transformed an extensive Indian hunting ground, into a land of industry, civilization and comfort. In order therefore, that they may personally, have an opportunity of tendering to him,

12312

their consideration and acknowledgments for these benefits —

Resolved.

That the Hon: the Chairman, the Hon: Adam R. Alexander and Joseph H. Talbot Esq: be a committee, to wait on Genl: Andrew Jackson, and request a visit from him, to the Western district, before his next departure for Washington City.

Resolved.

That William C. Butler, William Stockett, Duncan McRae, Herndon Haralson and Adam Huntsman Esquires, and Colonels, Robert H. Dyer, Thomas Lofting and Stephen Lacy, and Majors Jason H. Wilson and Alexander B. Bradford, and Captain Alfred Murray, be a committee, to make suitable arrangements, for the reception and entertainment, of our contemplated guest, when he shall signify, an intention to visit this place —

James Carathers.
Secretary —

Joshua Hashew
Chairman

Lancaster 29 May 1825

My dear General /

Although I have no news of any importance to communicate, yet both duty & inclination conspire to induce me to trouble you with a few lines. Whilst you must be gratefully remembered by every American citizen who feels an interest in the character of his country; you have imposed the greatest personal obligations upon me, by your uniform kindness & courtesy.

In Pennsylvania, amongst a vast majority of the people, there is but one sentiment concerning the late presidential election. Although they submit patiently, as is their duty, <u>to the legally constituted powers</u>; yet there is a fixed & determined resolution to change them, as soon as they have the constitutional authority. In my opinion your popularity in this State is now more firmly established than ever. Many persons who heretofore supported your election did it chiefly from a sense of gratitude, & because they thought it would be disgraceful to the people not to elevate that candidate to the Presidential chair who had been so great a benefactor to the country. The slanders which your enemies had so industriously circulated against your character had notwithstanding ~~[illegible]~~ produced some effect. Although none of your friends here ever doubted either your ability or patriotism; yet some of them expressed fears concerning your temper. These have been all dissipated by the mildness, prudence and dignity of your conduct last winter, both before & after the presidential election. The majority in Pennsylvania is ~~[illegible]~~ so immense in your favor that in the interior there is now little or no newspaper discussion upon the subject. I most sincerely & fervently trust & hope that the Almighty may preserve your ~~[illegible]~~ health, until the period shall again arrive when the sovereign people shall have the power of electing another President.

42514

There never was a weaker attempt made than that to conciliate the good opinion of Pennsylvania in favor of the administration, by the appointment of Mr. Rush. Although no appointment could have produced the effect which they desired; yet if the President had selected Mr. Sergeant, he would have chosen a man who had been his early & consistent friend, & one whose character for talents & integrity stands high with all parties in this State. Mr. Rush was a candidate for the office of elector on the Crawford ticket. — I verily believe his appointment well not procure for the administration, out of the City of Philadelphia, twenty new friends throughout the State. In that city their additional strength is limited to John Binns & a few of his devoted followers.

You will perhaps be introduced in Tennessee to a young gentleman whose name is Frazer. He left Lancaster with the view of practising law there under the protection of Mr. Reynolds. He is I believe a promising young man & his connexions are highly respectable. His father has requested me to write to you concerning him. Any attention therefore with which you may think proper to honor him will be acknowledged with gratitude by me.

We have no local news here. We all feel much disappointed that Gen La Fayette has determined to go from Pittsburg to Albany by the Lakes & not to pass through Pennsylvania. The citizens of Lancaster had made preparations to receive you last Spring & were disappointed. They have been again disappointed by La Fayette. They were much mortified on both occasions.

The earth in this County is literally covered with plenty. I have never seen such crops.

When I parted from Mrs. Jackson I felt some apprehensions concerning the termination of her disease. I hope ere this she has been completely restored to health. Please to present her my kindest & best respects & believe me to be ever

Your sincere friend

General Andrew Jackson

James Buchanan

Mr. Buchanan
Letter to Gen
Jackson
Conserned

25

A.W.C. PA
MAY
34

General Andrew Jackson

Nashville

near Nashville

Tennessee

12315

15312

Dear Sir Murfreesbo May 29th 1828

After my compliments to you I write
Inform you in regard of Geno Jackson about
the wilgum filly I trained she was got by
Tolamus out of a wildar mare & I was
got by the old imported diomed that is as
much I can tell about her blood I want you
to tell the Geo that I will train his
filly this fall for him & if she is good
I can find it out for you may tell
him that this mare sake is a good trade
you tell him to hav her broke to
the bridle this summer if he pleases &
I will come down after a while after
it is too warm to train at this time
Brown says he will bet you in williamson
county the poor foot is as much lifted
as if he was now attached & he wants the
Paper to print him cuttings but they wont
they have put him of time after time I am
poor he has been in cannon neighborhood
& they have flattered him with the votes
& it has made him a vain foolish
Popsicle man as he was I want you
to try & have a bet at Nashville this fall
& I think if you wood stand that it wood
take with people time [illegible] tiny bette nothing mor
but cannon ball nitey [illegible] y I remain Your
[illegible] Robt. Smith

12316

10

Genl Samuel Houston
Nashville
Tennessee

Colo. R. Smith's
letter on the subject
of Horses &c.
Inclosed to Genl
Jackson, for his
information.

Sam. Houston

1st Enc.

The Receipt of the
letter fully sold
A.S. by P. H. Miller
Esqr.

Jackson May 30th 1825

Dear Sir,

We have the honor herewith to transmit to you, a copy of a preamble and resolutions adopted by the citizens of this county, at a public meeting in this town on the 28th Inst.-

Permit us in the name, and on behalf of the people of this county, to tender you our respects, and request the honor of a visit from you, at such time, before your next departure for Washington City, as you may designate; and when most convenient to yourself.-

With the most friendly regard for your health and happiness, we have the honor to be

Joshua Haskell
A R Alexander
Jos. H. Talbot.

12317

Genl Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Davidson Cty
Tenn.

Committee of
Western Dist
Tennessee
&
Instructions

Lansdale Hill near Leesburg Va.
June 1st. 1825

My Dear Sir

I returned home a few days since after an absence of two months from home, and as I offend, when last I had the pleasure of seeing you to communicate any matters that might be interesting to you, I now have taken up my pen to comply therewith although I may not be able to communicate any thing that may be deemed of much importance, it nevertheless gives me pleasure to make the communication together with such speculations if any even as I may have to offer. first then as to the state of parties in New York, every thing appears quite tranquil after the tremendous political hurricane last fall, the friends of Mr. Clinton are satisfied that his administration of the Government has and

12319

will continue to increase his popularity, his
enemies are however only taking a little repose
with their arms in their hands ready to renew
the conflict, and so unsteady and uncertain
popular favor is in that great state, that it is
morally impossible to say what may be the
result of the next contest. – in the mean time
some of Mr. Clinton's friends are particularly de=
=sirous to place him in the view of the public
as our next President, repeated applications were
made by them to me to know how Mr. Clinton
would stand in the South, and as I am partial
to Mr. Clinton I invariably told them that it would
depend entirely upon the course Mr. Clinton took
in the next Presidential contest, what would
be the support he might expect from the South,
that if he Mr. Clinton would not suffer him=
=self to be named as a Candidate for the next
Presidency, and would openly avow his preference
for you, and after your election would become
one of your Cabinet, that then I should have
no hesitation in saying that the South

would support him as you suppose, and that if he was brought forward in opposition to you that it would ensure his political death.

It gives me much pleasure to be able to state to you that I found on New York and elsewhere not only your old friends staunch, but that you have acquired a great accession of strength from the mild and dignified course pursued by you last winter. I am concerned however to be compelled to state to you, that some of your friends there of high standing regretted exceedingly the publication of your letter to Maj.r Swartout, not on the grounds that they did not entirely approve of the subject matter of the contents of that letter, but they said that the political standing of Maj.r Swartout did not justify such a confidential communication on your part, that your communications of a political character should be made to men of the very first standing. They declared they were the friends of Maj.r Swartout, but that it was painful to them that your confidential communication to him had done you some injury - you may judge how much pain this communication gives me when I assure you that I am the personal friend of Maj.r Swartout, and that I am satisfied

12320

being pressed and entirely in your behalf was of considerable disinterest, but I consider it to be my duty and my feelings of regard or interest will ever be strong enough to remove from a rigid performance of that duty. —

I contemplate spending the months of July and August in the State and City of New York with a part of my Family and if any thing should occur that would be interesting to you I will communicate it to you.

I have felt great anxiety to hear of Mrs Jackson's restoration to health, be pleased my Dear Sir to remember me most kindly to her. and with best wishes for your health and happiness I am with Very Sincere Esteem & Respect

Yr. Obt. Servt.

Chas. J. Ingersoll

Chas. Ingersoll
July 8th 1828

P.S. I have heard nothing since I last that the intelligence of seeing you, of the Naval agency in Florida and I presume I never shall, as I am confident Mr Adams is perfectly aware of the opinion I have always expressed of his union with Mr Clay but whatever may be the fate of the application I shall ever remember with gratitude the trouble you have taken to serve me.

Yours